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Established 1887

U.S. and Britain Revise Plan for Rhodesia Peace

By David B. Ottaway

MAPUTO, Mozambique, Oct. 8 (AP) — Britain and the United States reportedly have abandoned their present peace plan for Rhodesia and are now proposing a modified version that does away with the need for an election as a pre-condition for Western recognition of an interim multiracial government.

The new version of the U.S.-British plan, known simply as "Option B," calls for the British government to lift economic sanctions on Rhodesia as soon as an all-party conference agrees on a "transitional constitution" for the country and a new governing council in which nationalist guerrilla leaders would participate and probably dominate.

Reliable sources within the Patriotic Front, the guerrilla alliance fighting to topple the present multiracial transitional government in Rhodesia, made available here Friday details of the new plan, which was presented to all parties in the dispute early last month.

Both Britain and the United Nations would apparently play a far less important role in the transitional process leading to black majority rule than under the present plan.

There is no indication so far that the revised Western proposals have been accepted by the Patriotic Front, the transitional government or the five so-called front-line African states.

Patriotic Front co-leader Robert Mugabe said here that the elimination of the need for elections had come as "a real surprise" to him "because all along the British had been accusing us of wanting to circumvent elections and impose a dictatorial government."

He said his party, the Zimbabwe African National Union, was sticking to its position that elections should be held before Britain recognized the country's independence.

Mr. Mugabe added that he no longer regarded the Carter administration as "impartial" and warned that its involvement in the search for a settlement might now be unacceptable. Calling Prime Minister Ian Smith's current visit to the United States "a tactical move" of his government and a "somersault" in the U.S. administration's policy, Mr. Mugabe said his party was reviewing its whole position toward the U.S. role.

There was not yet any reaction from the two main black leaders of the Rhodesian transitional government, Bishop Abel Muzorewa and Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole. However, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Two cars of the International Red Cross drive from West to East Beirut to relieve a medical team. They are passing a bridge at which daily sniping had occurred before the cease-fire.

Assails Washington-London Policy

Smith Starts Campaign in U.S.

By John Goshko

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP) — Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith charged today that the continuing terrorism in his country is due to the tacit support given by the United States and Britain to the

guerrillas fighting his transitional government.

"The terrorism continues only because it is supported by the British and the Americans," Mr. Smith asserted on the NBC-TV program, "Meet the Press."

Mr. Smith and one of his black colleagues in the transitional government, the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, appeared on the program as part of their controversial, week-long visit here to win U.S. support for their plan to move Rhodesia to black majority rule.

In all their statements since their arrival yesterday, the two have made it clear they feel that, under President Carter, the United States has broken faith with the Smith government by failing to honor understandings and commitments made by Washington before Mr. Carter took office.

principle of one-man, one-vote if we wanted to be part of the free world."

Coming to terms with that demand had been "a traumatic experience" for the white minority that has dominated Rhodesia since its break with Britain in 1965, Mr. Smith acknowledged.

"But we did change our minds," he said in reference to his plan for the elections based on universal suffrage that are supposed to take

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Violence Erupts In Iran; Deaths Are Reported

TEHRAN, Oct. 8 (Reuters) — Students and guards clashed at Tehran University today and the police opened fire on crowds in the Caspian seaport town of Babol as strikes and violence flared in various parts of Iran.

Newspapers said there were reports of deaths in street clashes last night in Babol. They said rioters had burned down a movie theater and damaged all of the town's 20 banks.

Babol is not covered by the martial law imposed on Tehran and 11 other cities a month ago after violent demonstrations against Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

Iranian radio and television programs were disrupted by strikers today. Administrative staff at Tehran University also joined a wave of walkouts that has affected the post office, government ministries and several hospitals.

The strikes pose a serious challenge to the authority of the six-week-old government of Premier Jafar Sharif-Emami. Trouble on the campuses could create fresh problems for the administration.

Beirut Christians Skeptical

Sarkis, Assad Talk As Cease-Fire Holds

BEIRUT, Oct. 8 (AP) — Christians in East Beirut emerged cautiously from their basement shelters for the first time in 10 days today as a Syrian-Christian cease-fire appeared to be holding, except for an isolated outbreak of sniper fire.

"They just can't beat us," a Christian militia commander said. "They tried two ground assaults before the cease-fire and we pushed back both of them."

Political leaders here were skeptical about the chances for success of the truce, which was declared yesterday, unless the talks to Damascus between President Elias Sarkis and Syrian President Hafez al-Assad produce an overall agreement. The two were scheduled to meet again today.

Meanwhile, Moshe Dayan, the Israeli foreign minister, said today in a U.S. television interview that Israel will continue to provide arms and "indirect help" to Christian forces, but he ruled out direct Israeli involvement in the fighting.

Mr. Dayan said that he hoped the cease-fire would hold, but added: "It is not our country and I can't say what settlement should be obtained. What we see now is the Syrian regular army shooting at civilians and just killing them. And I think that should be stopped."

Moslems, Christians always have dominated the Lebanese government and army.

Palestinian Combatants Reported

TEL AVIV, Oct. 8 (UPI) — Two

Palestinian divisions under Syrian command have been brought to Beirut from Syria and have participated in the battles for the Ashrafieh neighborhood during the week-end, the government radio reported today.

Strategist Says 3 Weeks

2 Egyptian Officials Predict Quick Pact

By Christopher Wren

CAIRO, Oct. 8 (NYT) — Egypt expects to reach a peace treaty with Israel within a few weeks after talks convene Thursday in Washington, according to two senior members of the Egyptian delegation.

Osama Baz, a top foreign policy strategist, predicted that a document "very close to the final peace treaty" would be wrapped up in "two or three weeks." The foreign affairs undersecretary told a small group of U.S. reporters that related issues should be deferred for negotiation later.

Boutros Ghali, the acting foreign minister, promised in a Cairo magazine interview published today that the Egyptian delegation "will not return home without the peace treaty prepared for signature," and said that "we will not let anything obstruct an agreement." Mr. Ghali was quoted by the weekly magazine, October, as hoping that this "will take place in a very short time."

Cairo-Washington Hook-Up

According to Mr. Ghali, the Egyptians are establishing a round-the-clock telephone line between Cairo and Washington so that President Anwar Sadat can stay in daily

contact and make whatever immediate decisions may be needed.

The comments by the Foreign Ministry's two ranking officials suggest that Cairo is anxious not to lose the diplomatic momentum that Mr. Sadat gained for his peace efforts at the Camp David summit last month. Mr. Sadat has already started gearing up at home for the difficult transition from 30 years of war with Israel to peace.

The Egyptians want to avoid protracted new negotiations and to proceed quickly to the point where the Camp David accords will begin producing concessions by Israel, not only in the Sinai peninsula but also in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. This strategy assumes that the United States, after Camp David, "will always be a full partner in all negotiations, and all stages," as Mr. Ghali expressed it, and can be relied upon to pressure the Israelis to resolve remaining differences.

In particular, Egypt wants the Carter administration to pursue its understanding at Camp David that Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin agreed to freeze the estab-

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May Contain State Secrets

Seized File Said to Hold Moro Remarks to Captors

By Paul Hoffmann

ROME, Oct. 8 (NYT) — The continuing manhunt for the terrorists of the Red Brigades who kidnapped and eventually murdered former Premier Aldo Moro earlier this year has yielded what seems to be yet another political controversy.

Investigators and high government officials here are examining a newly recovered file of typewritten records believed to contain statements that Mr. Moro made under hard questioning by his ultraleftist

abductors in a secret "people's prison."

The material was seized when special anti-terrorism units of the Carabinieri, Italy's paramilitary police arm, raided four "safe houses," or hideouts, of the Red Brigades in Milan last Sunday. Nine persons were arrested at the time.

The authorities have so far said little about the presumed Moro file, except that it existed and that it was under close scrutiny.

"State Secrets"

Leading Italian newspapers asserted yesterday that the seized Red Brigades documents touched on "state secrets." Mr. Moro, according to these press reports, apparently had told his captors about cooperation between Italian and foreign secret services, about the involvement of Italian leaders in corruption scandals and about factional rivalries within his own Christian Democratic Party, Italy's strongest political force.

Mr. Moro was kidnapped by a commando of the Red Brigades in a street near his home in an affluent neighborhood in the north of Rome on March 16. On May 9 his bullet-riddled body was discovered in the trunk of a parked car in the center of Rome.

During Mr. Moro's captivity the abductors held what they called a "people's trial." The new file would indicate that Mr. Moro, under duress, talked at length.

"Historical Archive"

The nine persons, including women, who were arrested in the recent raids in Milan are suspected of being prominent members of the Red Brigades. Investigators are probing whether any of them had participated in the kidnapping, imprisonment or assassination of Mr. Moro.

A Milan prosecutor, Mauro Gresti, said on Friday that the material seized included a "historical archive" of the ultraleftist underground organization from its foundation in 1970 to 1973, and many other documents.

Furthermore, the prosecutor said, the raiders found maps that pinpointed the locations of high-tension power-line pylons, Carabinieri barracks and other targets for projected terrorist attacks. They also found forged police credentials and transcripts of monitored broadcast messages between Milan police headquarters and police units.



Two Rhodesian government leaders, the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole and Prime Minister Ian Smith, arrive Saturday in New York en route to Washington for talks with President Carter.

A Narrow Victory Over Christian Democrats

Bonn's Ruling Coalition Wins Crucial State Election

By Michael Geiler

BOON, Oct. 8 (AP) — West Germany's ruling coalition government squeezed out a narrow but crucial victory last night in state elections in Hesse, where defeat of the coalition locally could have eventually toppled the federal government of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

Perhaps never in West Germany's postwar history has so much been riding on the outcome of an off-year election in one of this country's 10 federal states.

Early results from key districts plus two unofficial but generally accurate computer projections indicate that the ruling coalition of Social Democrats and the smaller Free Democratic Party would together gain a majority of 50.8 percent in the new state legislature and thus retain control of the state in the federal parliament.

Opposition Christian Democrats and their sister party in Bavaria, the Christian Social Union, already control six of Germany's 10 states and thus have a majority in the upper house of parliament.

Mr. Karpov resigned the nine-hour 29th game after 78 moves, giving Mr. Korchnoi his second consecutive victory in the tournament.

The first to win six games takes the world title and the \$471,500 prize. The next game is scheduled for Tuesday.

Most experts predicted last night at adjournment the match would end in a draw. Mr. Korchnoi disagreed. For hours this morning, he pondered the adjourned position.

In the middle of the end game, Mr. Karpov tried to play blitzing chess. He failed, lost a piece advantage and virtually handed the victory to Mr. Korchnoi.

per house of Bonn's parliament where states are represented.

Victory in Hesse would have given them a two-thirds majority, enough to veto legislation put forward by Mr. Schmidt and bring the Bonn government to a standstill.

The Social Democrats appeared to be winning 44.1 percent of the vote, an increase over their performance in Hesse four years ago, when they tallied 43.2 percent of the vote.

Nevertheless, the setback will now no doubt throw the conservative parties into some political uncertainty. West Germany's conservatives have been on the brink of victory for four years; the failure of one of their most attractive candidates, Hesse Christian Democrat leader Alfred Dregger, to win may now revive plans of conserva-

tive leader Franz-Josef Strauss in Bavaria to expand his party nationally. Mr. Strauss' idea is to gain all the ultraconservative votes while the Christian Democrats campaign for the more moderate conservatives. The two parties would later combine in greater strength than they have now, according to Mr. Strauss.

Day of the Beirut Cease-Fire: A Reporter's Notes

By George A. Krinsky

BEIRUT, Oct. 8 (AP) — It was "cease-fire day" in Beirut, so reporters and photographers based in comparatively safe West Beirut decided to cross into the Christian quarter to find out how the truce was working. Those of us who crossed were not to observe any peace until 18 hours after the UN Resolution passed.

Stopping by the International Red Cross headquarters in the western sector, we ask to follow the first Red Cross convoy into the embattled area. Michel Cagneaux, Swiss director, says Red Cross cannot act as an escort for journalists, but adds that he cannot prevent us from following the convoy, can he?

0900 — Red cross officials, noticeably edgy after a rocket landed within feet of the loading area, now say "absolutely no journalists" anywhere near the convoy.

1030 — An Armenian taxi driver, Joseph Garabedian, says he will cross soon to deliver bread to Armenian families taking shelter in a school basement, and he offers to take us. I and photographer Alain Dejean of Symma and Claude Guinzy of the Swiss Nouvelle Illustration hop aboard.

1115 — Joseph keeps up a nervous chatter as we approach the sand-bagged Syrian checkpoints at the edge of the wartime "green line" that separates the Moslem and Christian sectors. Foot on the gas, one hand on the wheel, the other alternating between honking the horn and waving wildly like he was greeting long-lost friends, Joseph pushes his 1964 Mercedes across no-man's

land into Ashrafieh, heart of the Christian quarter. The Syrians just look today, no sniping, no stopping the car. Now for the militia.

Turn left. The cedar flag of the militias looms ahead, stuck from a huge pile of dirt partially blocking the road. Swerving around the barrier, Joseph keeps up his friendly patter to anyone outside and we are waved into East Beirut.

1130 — Almost no other cars moving, and hardly a pedestrian. Very spooky. Some streets surprisingly free of damage, while adjoining ones look like a very selective tornado had come through. Gunmen nod at doorways.

1200 — Arrive at Red Cross emergency center. To see treatment center, we are taken through a back door, through a vacant lot, up a shaky ladder, down three flights into a cavernous basement, lined with 50 full beds and dimly lit. Most of the wounded are not serious cases, having been taken from hospitals here to make room for the badly wounded.

An old man shows off his left leg, which the nurse explains is missing four inches of shin bone from a mortar shell. A 76-year-old grocer says he has lost 17 members of his family in the past four years of fighting. "My daughters have no more husbands," he wailed. What will he do when he recovers, one wonders. "I don't want to upset him with that question," the nurse says.

A 17-year-old youth winces

during treatment. His feet are splattered with shrapnel holes. And what will he do when he recovers?

"Go back and fight the bastards," the militiaman smiles.

1245 — Arrive at Armenian quarter to deliver Joseph's trunkful of bread. About 35,000 Armenians, not involved in this fight, live in Ashrafieh. Taken through the school basement where 125 men, women and children are resting on a carpet-strewn floor. "Sixty-five percent have completely lost their home," Joseph said.

1315 — Arrive at headquarters of former President Camille Chamoun, 76, overall leader of the night front. Light shelling in the distance now, about one explosion every three or four minutes. Rudolph Paukevich, National Liberal Party spokesman, greets us in rumpled fatigues and 45-caliber pistol on his hip. We are used to the desk-bound spokesman in coat and tie.

He ushers us downstairs to the basement shelter where Chamoun has been living for the past 10 days.

Chamoun tells us he favors the cease-fire but is skeptical that the Syrians will honor it. Chamoun repeats the position that has given him the reputation of being the most uncompromising of the rightist leaders: The Syrians must go. Period.

1330 — Lunch on the ground floor of the heavily sandbagged and guarded building. A militiaman with a commando knife and grenade on his belt asks how President Carter can still regard

the Syrians as a force of moderation in this country.

1500 — Rudy takes us on a foot tour of the neighborhood. Shelling is stepping up, most of it "incoming," and we dash across streets. He points to the old party headquarters. Hard to believe that a building can take so much firepower and still stand. After eight months of fighting very few buildings are virtually demolished. But many are gutted by fire, and nearly all show gaping holes and shrapnel splatters.

This neighborhood, because it is a base for Chamoun's militia, has taken one of the worst beatings, and so far can traverse the rubble-strewn street. We step around a 15-foot-wide crater. "A 240mm shell," Rudy explains. "They didn't even use that against the Israelis in '73." At the far end of the street, we step around the fresh wreckage of a jeep that got a direct hit and half slide down the steel ladder to avoid being sighted by the tank that was such a good aim the day before.

1600 — Philippe is one of only two residents in the nine-story building. He has sent his wife and two children to Switzerland. "These big guns are not good for small children," Philippe explains. "Why does he stay?"

"I think it's important to serve the cause," he says. Inside his apartment are a pair of binoculars, three phones and an M-16 with a telescopic sight, clarifying a bit how Philippe serves the cause.

At that moment, we are thrown to the floor by a blast that felt

like two hands slapping my ears. We dash into a basement, all unharmed. "The tank spotted us, and it shoots anything that moves," Philippe explains.

1900 — We have been sitting for two hours in the shelter. The booms, blasts and whooshing sounds are more frequent and louder. We are between warning positions, Philippe explains.

The "Voice of Lebanon" radio station reports that a cease-fire has definitely been agreed upon for 2000, one hour from now. The gunfire has increased now to a continuous rumble and crash. An apartment seen from the stairwell window is in flames 30 yards away. We hear people screaming inside. Philippe tells us to stay put, that it is too dangerous to offer help, and anyway this was a common experience.

2000 — We count off the seconds until cease-fire time, but the firing continues through the deadline. Five minutes later, it has diminished so we can at least count the shots, and ten minutes later it tapers off to a desultory volley far away.

2030 — We leave the shelter and trot through the darkened streets to Chamoun's headquarters. We are greeted by a smiling guard who says: "It was pretty quiet tonight, compared to others."

2100 — Beds are found in an abandoned apartment, and we sleep with the help of a bottle of brandy left behind. It is the first quiet night in this quarter in more than a week, and the following morning we return without trouble to West Beirut.

Theory Holds That Industrial Nations Are Saturated

West Seeing Poorer Nations as Markets for Its Goods

By Flora Lewis

PARIS, Oct. 8 (NYT)—The conviction is spreading among European economic experts, some politicians and some business leaders that it is to the semideveloped world that the West must look to pull itself out of its chronic economic slump and renew sustained growth.

And more of them have concluded that there is no way to create jobs without inflation.

These were the basic views that emerged from a recent meeting of European, U.S. and Japanese economic writers sponsored by the European Economic Community, and they are echoed increasingly in many places.

They are a new version of the ideas that went into the Marshall Plan, although the circumstances

are drastically different. In the immediate aftermath of World War II, the United States pumped money into ravaged Europe, launching a period of phenomenal growth and prosperity lasting a quarter of a century. The market created by Europe's new needs and appetites helped nourish the United States and, later, the Japanese economy.

Saturation Economy

But now the industrial countries have reached the point where even the best off can no longer absorb enough of their industrial partners' exports to fuel recovery elsewhere.

The "locomotive theory," which held that Germany and Japan could pull the rest of the developed world to recovery, if only they would expand enough, has been discarded. The "bargain theory"—the thesis advanced during last summer's Bonn economic summit that if all tugged together on the rope of growth, all would advance—is not proving adequate.

The Marshall Plan was in large part political, to keep Europe from succumbing through despair, but it also resulted in what came to be called economic miracles. There were special factors. It served to restore and revive devastated productive capacity, but the experienced labor, the know-how, were already there in the infrastructure.

In the developing world the need was to create an ability to produce where it barely existed, a far greater human, social and economic task with inevitable painful adjustments.

But in the decade or so that development has become an acknowledged issue—essentially the period since decolonization—some countries have moved a long way.

Developing GNP

U.S. Ambassador Al Macdonald, who is negotiating a new world trade treaty in Geneva, has pointed out that there are 10 countries outside the developed group that have from 20 percent to 40 percent of the per-capita gross national product of the U.S., and therefore are closer to the U.S. economic level than they are to the poor countries. Thus Brazil is further from the status of India (with 6 percent of U.S. per-capita GNP) than from that of the United States.

Countries such as Mexico, Taiwan, Singapore and South Ko-

rea and the British crown colony Hong Kong have moved from the status of undeveloped to industrialized, and they are precisely the ones whose booming exports are engendering cries for protection and charges of unfair competition in the industrial world.

The new approach, advocated by those who insist on the need to "globalize" economic attitudes, would be to accept a substantial measure of this competition and balance it with new, more advanced and more sophisticated exports from the developed world.

In effect, says that industrial countries cannot prosper further by just taking in one another's laundry and that new industrial countries are getting better at laundry anyway. So the advanced nations must move on to another level of busi-

ness, as they did after the first Industrial Revolution, drawing on the rest of the world for markets as well as raw materials.

Charles Young, vice president of Citibank and head of its Paris office, said at the European Economic Community seminar that Citibank had already begun to shift its investment decisions into that context. Instead of judging a Third World loan on the basis of whether a project looks like a good business bet, Citibank now tries to look at it in terms of the world market.

This line of thought sharply changes the concept of foreign aid, separating the charity cases from a conscious effort to promote markets for the West. Of course, when any such discussion is developed, the vision is evoked of China as a panacea of infinite absorptive ca-

capacity that might somehow keep everybody's industries humming.

But experts, including the Japanese, doubt that this will be realized so rapidly, so smoothly, especially in view of political uncertainties.

Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng and Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping told French Prime Minister Raymond Barre when he was in Peking early this year that China's vast modernization program had led it to seek small quantities of high-technology goods that it could copy or manufacture under license. Mr. Barre replied that France was interested in keeping its factories and research centers busy exporting products, not in the flattery of imitation.

And the experience of Soviet and East European markets, once considered in the same light, is a damper. The Soviet bloc is now \$40 billion in debt to the West. Countries are divided as to whether that is reaching the point where there is risk of default, which on any large scale would be disastrous for the West. But the Soviet market no longer appears as an almost magic solution.

Absorption Markets

So thoughts are turning to the countries that already seem developed or can be expected to reach that stage fairly soon to provide the important absorption for continuing Western and Japanese growth in the rest of the century.

Nobumitsu Kagami, head of the Nomura Economic Institute in London, a prestigious Japanese research center, has concluded that the only way Japan's vast trading surplus can be reduced effectively is by an intensive capital export program—that is, foreign investment. The surplus has become a grave irritant to Japan's industrial partners, including the United States, provoking the protectionist surge that would restrict world trade and cut off Japan's prosperity.

In recent years the growth of world trade has been almost entirely in exchanges with developing countries, according to Harold Malmgren, a U.S. economist and former government official. Their economies have been expanding at 1 percent to 1½ percent faster than those of the already advanced countries, and traditional markets for capital imports are growing faster.

Claude Cheysson, the European Economic Community's commissioner for relations with developing countries, has estimated that if it were not for the developing countries' increased trade with the community, the European Nine would have three million more unemployed than they do.

Even the United States, which has traditionally thought of exports as marginal to its economic health, now depends on foreign markets to absorb 23 percent of the goods and food it produces, thereby, Mr. Malmgren said, sustaining 10 million U.S. jobs. And of total U.S. exports, one-quarter now go to nonindustrial countries of the developing world.

Smith Starts U.S. Drive

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place at the end of the year. He added pointedly, "Now the Americans and British are holding back U.S. troops from an all-party peace conference between his government and Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, leaders of the Patriotic Front guerrilla forces waging war against the Smith regime from bases in neighboring black-lead countries."

Bigger War Feared

The Carter administration insists it is not hostile to Mr. Smith or Rhodesia's white minority. Instead, administration sources contend, Washington believes that any solution failing to make provision for a sharing of power by the Patriotic Front will lead Rhodesia into escalating civil war and open the way for Soviet and Cuban involvement in southern Africa.

In their TV appearance today, Mr. Smith and Mr. Sithole repeated their own familiar arguments that the Patriotic Front leaders have spurned all attempts to give them a role in the "internal settlement" and are insisting instead on a total takeover of power in Rhodesia.

All Bias Laws Ending

SALISBURY, Oct. 8 (AP)—The transition government is planning to announce this week the removal of all remaining laws enforcing segregation of races, officials said here today.

Although the move coincides with the visit to the United States of Mr. Smith and Mr. Sithole, officials here denied that the timing of the announcement was planned to head off any embarrassing questions in the United States about Rhodesia's tardiness in dropping segregationist laws.



TUGGING IN THAILAND — Female soldiers from the Communist Party of Thailand team up for a tug of war during the celebration of "Gunburst Day," the 13th anniversary of the Communist armed struggle in Thailand. The three-day celebration occurred at a base camp in the jungles. Freelance journalist Mitsuo Shibusawa was invited and took the picture.

Exiled Christian Politician Fears Syrian Takeover

Lebanon's Existence Is Seen Menaced

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, Oct. 8 (IHT)—As international concern grows over the threatening disintegration of modern Lebanon, an outspoken Lebanese politician, Raymond Edde, fears his country may be doomed to disappear, at least temporarily, from the community of nations.

Even if another compromise staves off an effective Syrian takeover of Lebanon, Mr. Edde fears that the latest devastating round of fighting and widespread destruction will set off a wave of Christian emigration, chances compromising Lebanon's ability to recover its position as the most socially advanced Arab democracy.

Mr. Edde, 65, a moderate Christian, in self-imposed exile here since attempts on his life in Syrian-controlled Beirut two years ago, said he doubted that the current lull in the fighting signaled the end of the confrontation between Syrians and Maronite Christians.

While the United Nations Security Council resolution led to a ceasefire, Mr. Edde said he believed that Lebanon could only be rescued by ordering UN forces to replace the Syrian troops as peacekeepers, apparently along the lines of the UN operation in Cyprus. A similar UN operation partially succeeded in disengaging Israeli troops and Palestinian guerrillas in southern Lebanon earlier this year.

Syrian Opposition

In the latest Security Council resolution, the text dropped a U.S.-drafted paragraph saying that the present Syrian-dominated Arab peacekeeping force should be redeployed, as France earlier suggested, under the supervision of the UN secretary-general. This idea apparently was designed to open the door to an expanded UN role, but it was eliminated at the insistence of the Soviet Union, which opposes any measure tying the hands of Syria, Moscow's leading Arab ally.

However, Mr. Edde's deepest concern focuses on the real tensions toward Lebanon of the United States.

In Mr. Edde's analysis, U.S. foreign policy, despite lip-service to Lebanon's sovereignty, tacitly favors a Syrian takeover of all or parts of Lebanon as a trade-off for Syrian cooperation in a Middle East peace package.

This charge sounded far-fetched when Mr. Edde first made it, warning his countrymen that Syria was working to gain control of Lebanon in the civil war by playing both sides against the middle—first helping the Palestinians, then reversing field to cut them down to manageable size; helping the Maronite Christians, then punning them.

Syrian Goals

But his hypothesis has gained partial credence, even among some U.S. diplomats. "Even if the Carter administration is not consciously following any such plan, U.S. failure to act decisively will have the effect of pushing developments in the direction of Syrian control of Lebanon," one diplomat said.

Some officials of the French government, an active U.S. partner in current efforts to stabilize Lebanon, suggested that Syria was seeking to achieve political control of Lebanon, but without physically annexing it. Syria intends to break the power of the Christian militias, these sources said, and its tactics will spur Christian emigration, reducing the Maronite community to a manageable minority instead of a political majority.

In despair, as many as 250,000

Maronites—almost half of the sect's community—already have emigrated, Lebanese officials estimate. Instead of being Lebanon's largest sect, the Maronites have slipped numerically behind the Moslems. Win or lose militarily, they have lost the population basis for their old political dominance in Lebanon's unique system of religious coexistence.

This outcome is not incompatible with the plan, which President Carter is said to favor, of segmenting Lebanon into Swiss-style cantons corresponding to religious communities. For the country to change in this direction, Mr. Edde felt, the antagonists—Christians and Moslems, Lebanese and Palestinians—need to be kept apart by UN forces, not by Syrian troops suspected of annexationist motives.

Analyzing international acquiescence in this trend toward the displacement of the Middle East's last politically powerful Christian faction, Mr. Edde argued that Lebanon's unsought predicament could be explained as follows.

When an Egyptian-Israeli accord emerged as the key U.S. foreign policy objective in the Middle East, a tactic of "giving Lebanon to Syria" became attractive to U.S. policy-makers.

Syria's forces, tied down in Lebanon, were thus diverted from effectively opposing President Sadat. In the long run, Syria might be brought around to following Egypt's lead in settling with Israel.

If it got Lebanon as compensation for the strategic Golan Heights, which Israel apparently has no intention of yielding.

Quick Treaty With Israel Seen by 2 Egypt Officials

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ishment of new settlements in the West Bank and Gaza during a five-year transitional period to some form of Palestinian self-rule. Mr. Begin asserted that the agreement was only for three months while a peace treaty was negotiated.

If the Israelis persisted with this interpretation, Mr. Baz conceded that "it would be very difficult" to sign a peace treaty. But he said that since the Carter administration had conveyed the negotiandum pledge from Mr. Begin to Mr. Sadat, "America has a certain responsibility and all indications are that America is not going to shirk from this responsibility."

According to Mr. Ghali, an exchange of letters between President Carter and Mr. Sadat provided that Egypt would assume responsibility for a transition to Palestinian self-rule on the West Bank if Jordan

A Syrian takeover would enable Syrian President Hafez al-Assad to achieve the long-standing, popular Syrian dream of restoring "greater Syria." Paradoxically, this would boost peace prospects, because Damascus would then control the Palestinian guerrillas in their southern Lebanon redoubt and so could muzzle their opposition. A strengthened Syrian region would be ready to defy radical rivals like Iraq.

For Israel, the military risk of greater Syria would be offset by getting Syria to the peace table. Moreover, Palestinians in southern Lebanon would probably tend to settle there, easing the pressure for a West Bank solution. Israel would get de facto control of Lebanon's water-rich Litani River region, boon to northern Israel's agriculture.

This pattern began to emerge after the Sinai negotiations in 1977. Now, amid Camp David's promise of an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, the critical moment for Lebanon at hand, Mr. Edde feared.

Reviewing this bleak scenario, Mr. Edde saw local leaders continuing to push Lebanon over to brink. He suggested that Lebanese President Elias Sarkis has failed to order a Syrian retreat and has declined to call for UN help because he lacks a personal power base as wants to govern Lebanon using Christians and Syrians in a check-and-balance system, even at risk of destroying the country.

Mr. Sarkis has also been paralyzed by his Moslem cabinet ministers, who refused to endorse any Syria by endorsing any UN appeal

refused the role. Mr. Baz believed that Jordan's response would be more positive if Israel moderated its position on the settlements as disowned statements by officials challenging the transition plan. "Let's face it," Mr. Baz said, "the negativity in the Arab position is due to Israeli statements, to what was agreed at Camp David," the Egyptian official said.

Dayan, Weizman Lead Delegation

JERUSALEM, Oct. 8 (Reuters)—Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan who is in the United States to lead the Israeli delegation to Washington to negotiate a peace treaty with Egypt.

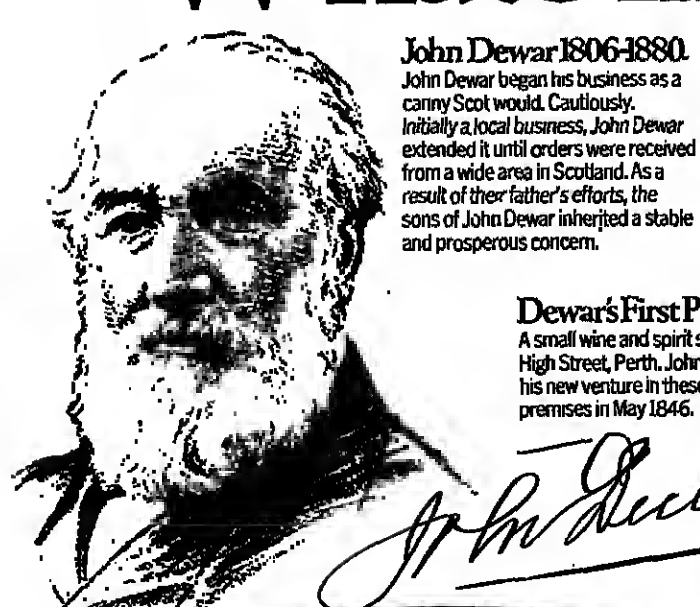
An announcement issued at today's Cabinet meeting said that other members of the delegation will be drawn from the Cabinet special committee on security.

WEATHER

	C	F		C	F
ALABAMA	24	75	MADRID	5	41
AMSTERDAM	14	57	MIAMI	4	39
ANKARA	21	70	MILAN	11	52
ATHENS	22	72	MONTREAL	5	41
BEIRUT	29	84	MOSCOW	4	39
BELGRADE	29	84	MUNICH	14	57
BREMEN	18	64	NEW YORK	13	55
BUSHEL	29	84	NICE	22	72
BUDAPEST	21	70	OSLO	11	52
CASABLANCA	13	55	PARIS	22	72
COPENHAGEN	13	55	PRAGUE	13	55
COSTA DEL SOL	17	63	ROME	14	57
DUBLIN	14	57	SOFIA	17	63
EDINBURGH	12	54	STOCKHOLM	13	55
FLORENCE	5	41	TEHRAN	29	84
GENEVA	24	75	TEL AVIV	27	81
HAMBURG	14	57	TOKYO	14	57
HONG KONG	24	75	TUNIS	22	72
ISTANBUL	29	84	VIENNA	21	70
JAKARTA	29	84	WARSAW	14	57
LAHORE	22	72	WASHINGTON	11	52
LISBON	22	72	ZURICH	11	52
LONDON	22	72			
LOS ANGELES	19	64			

(Celsius) is the metric U.S. and Canada use. (Fahrenheit) is the U.S. and Canada use.

What's in a name?



John Dewar 1806-1880
John Dewar began his business as a canny Scot would. Cautionously, initially a local business, John Dewar extended it until orders were received from a wide area in Scotland. As a result of their father's efforts, the sons of John Dewar inherited a stable and prosperous concern.

Dewar's First Premises
A small wine and spirit shop at 111 High Street, Perth, John Dewar began his new venture in these humble premises in May 1846.



Dewar's Export Drive

The first export drive was aimed at England. Once a London base had been secured, the Dewar family set out to conquer the world. Today, Dewar's whiskies are enjoyed world-wide. Of the 250,000 bottles produced daily, 9 out of 10 are exported. England is no longer regarded as an export market!

Dewar's Maturing

After distillation, Scotch malt and grain whiskies must be matured in wooden casks. This process, sometimes lasting as long as 15 years, transforms the spirit into a smooth mellow whisky, ready for blending and bottling. Dewar's were the first firm in Scotland to bottle their own blended Scotch whisky.

The Dewar Highlander
The symbol of the House of Dewar, the Dewar Highlander is known all over the world.

Dewar's Popular Faces

Dewar's "White Label", Ancestor and Dewar's Pure Malt, 12 years old. These are the faces of Dewar's that are recognised all over the world. Everything Dewar's have learnt about making Scotch whisky during more than 125 years, goes into these bottles.

The Dewar Highlander

A lot when it's Dewar's

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A beautiful hotel which reflects the imperial magnificence of old Vienna. The Hilton adapts the art of the past to the needs of the future. The Hilton is a place where the past meets the future. The Hilton is a place where the past meets the future. The Hilton is a place where the past meets the future.

BUDAPEST HILTON
A beautiful hotel which reflects the imperial magnificence of old Budapest. The Hilton adapts the art of the past to the needs of the future. The Hilton is a place where the past meets the future. The Hilton is a place where the past meets the future. The Hilton is a place where the past meets the future.

STRATFORD UPON AVON HILTON
A beautiful hotel which reflects the imperial magnificence of old Stratford-upon-Avon. The Hilton adapts the art of the past to the needs of the future. The Hilton is a place where the past meets the future. The Hilton is a place where the past meets the future. The Hilton is a place where the past meets the future.

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U.S. Surveys Suggest Little Change

Republican Hopes Drop as Vote Nears

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (WP) — Republican hopes of a sizable mid-term election victory are falling like autumn leaves.

A state-by-state survey by the Washington Post of election prospects a month before the voting finds virtually no evidence of a significant Republican recovery from the defeat by President Carter and the dominant Democrats in 1976.

The likelihood at this point is for a near standoff in the congressional contests and fewer gains for the Republicans in key state races than earlier had seemed possible.

The findings — based on reports from political correspondents in each state and interviews with national campaign officials and pollsters for both parties — come with certain warnings. The late congressional session and the tendency of most candidates to board their television money for the last few weeks mean that visible campaigning has barely begun in many states. Voter apathy seems pervasive, and a low turnout could produce more surprises of the kind that have dotted the last six months of primaries.

But if the returns on Nov. 7 conform to the readings taken now, Mr. Carter and the Democrats will enjoy an election night that, by any historical standard, will have to be considered as a sizable defensive victory.

In the governorships, where gains by the minority party most frequently signal a national recovery, Republicans have their best prospects for significant victories. Present indications are that they could come close to doubling the 12 governorships they control, but a gain of six is considered more probable. And several of the key states that once seemed ripe for takeover — Florida, California and Pennsylvania — now seem more likely to remain in Democratic hands.

In the Senate, where Democrats enjoy a 68-to-32 advantage, the odds favor a one-seat Democratic gain. Democrats are likely to replace Republicans in Nebraska, New Jersey and Oklahoma, while only in South Dakota is there equal assurance of a Republican takeover. Six other Democratic seats are in some jeopardy, but so are five other Republican seats.

In the House, where Democrats have a 287-to-146 majority (with 25 vacancies), the survey identified 28 prime targets for Republican takeovers and 17 similarly inviting districts for aspiring Democrats. Not all are likely to switch, and there probably will be upsets in districts not on this list. But a net gain of 10 seats for the Republicans appears a reasonable guess at this moment.

That estimate is in line with na-

tion opinion polls showing little if any diminution from 1976 in the Democrats' share of the popular vote for Congress.

Republicans have raised record sums for an off-year election and have deployed what Democrats concede is the best organizational field effort they have ever seen the opposition mount. With inflation as the dominant concern of voters, and tax-cutting moves becoming more popular following the success of Proposition 13 in California, the issues seemed to be cutting in the Republican direction. Moreover, Mr. Carter had, until Camp David, a stigma of appearing at a weak president; he was shunned by many in his own party. And there was a Korean-bribery scandal to cloud the reputation of the Democratic Congress.

With all that, if Republicans emerge with the skimpy gains that now seem indicated, there are bound to be new concerns expressed about the future of the party. But not everything in the survey falls in the category of good news for Mr. Carter.

The most openly ambitious of his intraparty rivals, Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. of California, has moved well ahead in his up-and-down race for re-election. If Gov. Brown defeats the Republican state attorney general, Evelle Younger, by the margin measured by the polls, his eagerness to challenge Mr. Carter in the 1980 primaries would doubtless be intensified.

Two prospective Republican challengers who must pass tests at the polls this year also appear to be winning. Illinois Gov. James Thompson and Sen. Howard Baker of Tennessee have lively enough opposition to make it difficult for them to approach their most recent victory margins. But neither is likely to be derailed.

Nor can Mr. Carter automatically take comfort from every Democratic victory. Texas Attorney General John Hill is favored over his Republican opponent to succeed Democratic Gov. Dolph Briscoe. But Mr. Hill last week said that the president's farm and energy policies would make it hard for him to support Mr. Carter for renomination, and that he is likely to be much more aggressive than Gov. Briscoe in advertising his differences with the White House.

But the largest story in the reports on the midterm election is of the difficulties that the Republicans are encountering in trying to regain the ground they lost in Congress and in the states in the Watergate year of 1974, and in the presidential election of 1976.

Given the independence of most members of Congress in their voting on legislative issues, party ratios no longer have the importance that they once did. But it would be

ominous for the Republicans to have no Senator from traditionally Republican Nebraska. It would be costly to lose the single Senate seats that Republicans hold in New Jersey, Massachusetts, Michigan, Texas and Virginia. Not all of these setbacks are likely to occur, but some are almost inevitable.

New York could give the Republicans their biggest gubernatorial victory. The Republican minority leader of the state Assembly, Perry Duryea, is leading Democratic Gov. Hugh Carey.

Republicans have gubernatorial takeover possibilities in such mid-sized states as Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Tennessee.

Los Angeles Police Report Says Major Crime Up, Arrests Down

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 8 (UPI) — Major crimes in Los Angeles, the nation's third largest city, rose 8.6 percent during the first nine months of this year while total arrests for major crimes dropped 3.7 percent for the same period, police statistics show.

A report released by the Los Angeles Police Department disclosed that murders in the city through September were up 9.3 percent — to 460 from 421 a year ago. At the same time, homicide arrests dropped 3.9 percent.

Thefts of motor vehicles reported the biggest increase, 11.1 percent, from 23,618 cases last year to 26,231 cases this year.

Forcible rapes and aggravated assaults both jumped 11 percent, robberies rose 9.7 percent, burglaries jumped 9.3 percent and petty thefts rose 6.5 percent.

Police Cmdr. William Booth said he could "only speculate" on why major-crime arrest rates were down, but he added, "Perhaps the most direct correlation in terms of arrests comes in the number of officers you can put on the street. And we have had fewer officers on the street this year than previously."

The luxury cigarette with American flavor

PHILIP MORRIS International



President Carter shakes hands with an admirer held above the crowd by his father in Elkins, W. Va.

Hands Across the Pork Barrel

Clashes Forgotten as Carter Aids Friend

By Edward Walsh

ELKINS, W. Va., Oct. 8 (WP) — President Carter proved yesterday that a pork barrel need not come between political friends.

Take the case of Sen. Jennings Randolph, D-W.Va. As the chairman of the Senate Public Works Committee, he is generally regarded as one of the leading pork barrelers on Capitol Hill. When the president on Thursday vetoed the

campaign of the 76-year-old senator. At the high school, coatless despite a cold drizzle, the president told the crowd that "no state has a more strong, vigorous, able or dedicated spokesman" than West Virginia has in Jennings Randolph.

Mr. Moore has been making Sen. Randolph's age an issue in the campaign. When Mr. Carter vetoed the public works bill, Mr. Moore noted Sen. Randolph's position as chairman of the Public Works Committee and said that never before had seniority and a Senate committee chairmanship meant so little to a state.

The president also brought with him an announcement of two federal grants for West Virginia — one of \$14 million for a civic center in the state capital of Charleston, and the other of \$4.7 million to a faucet company in Morgantown, where a large number of job layoffs has been threatened.

And from the high school, Mr. Carter, with Sen. Randolph by his side, assumed an honored position in the parade, riding in an open limousine and at times walking along the two-mile route as tens of thousands of enthusiastic spectators cheered and waved.

White House officials insisted that the president's appearance here was nonpolitical and therefore would be paid for by the government.

Sen. Randolph also characterized the event as nonpolitical, although he conceded that there could be some benefit in the president's ap-

pearance here for him. Asked why Mr. Moore, who is, after all, a former West Virginia governor, had not been invited to ride in the parade, one of the largest annual events in the state, Sen. Randolph replied with a laugh.

"Why, we don't have candidates in this parade, we just have public officials," he said.

The president's appearance here was his second in the last six months to help Sen. Randolph. West Virginia is among about 15 states the White House has targeted for personal appearances by Mr. Carter this fall to help Democrats in close races.

Campaign Plans

The president has already been to North Carolina, South Carolina and Pennsylvania to help Democratic Senate candidates and to Ohio to raise money for the state party, which this year is given a chance to defeat Gov. James Rhodes, a Republican.

In the next several weeks, the president plans to campaign for Harry Hughes, the Democratic gubernatorial candidate in Maryland, Gov. Ella Grasso in Connecticut and Sen. William Hathaway in Maine. He also has campaign appearances scheduled in Minnesota and Kansas.

White House officials say no final decisions have been made on which states Mr. Carter will appear in during the last week of the fall campaign, when the president is expected to be on the road for three or four days.

With Israel Not Official

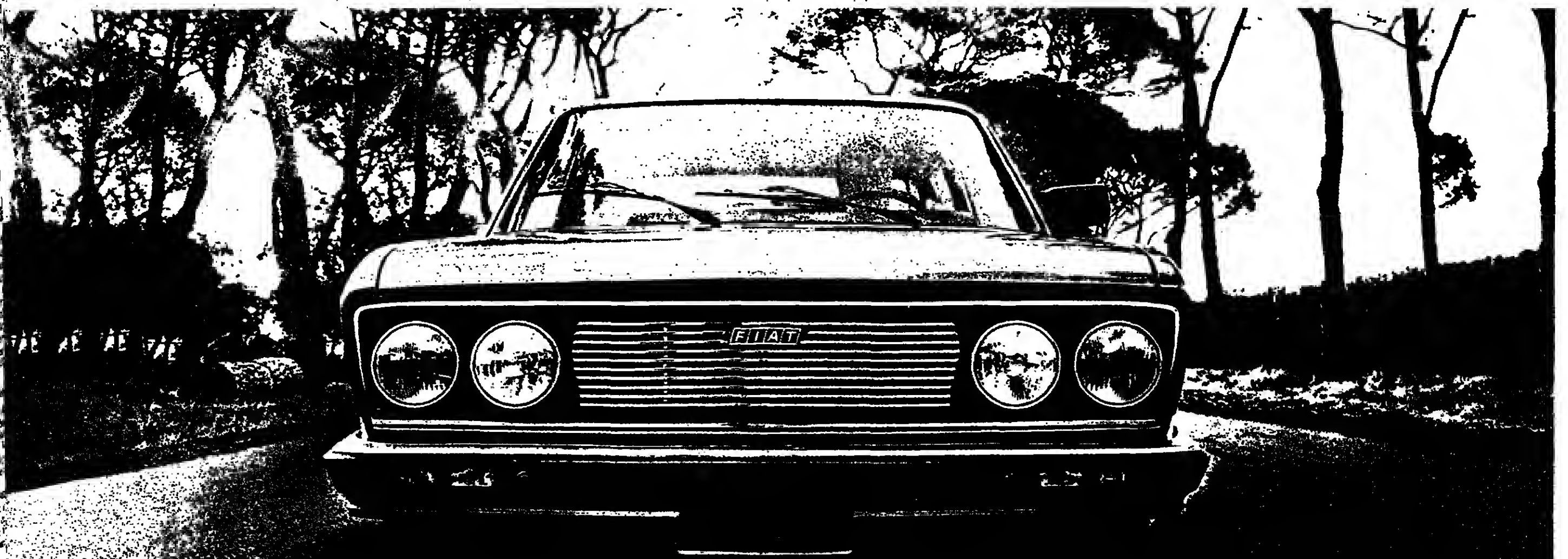
used the role Mr. Ba-

Jerusalem, Oct. 8 (AP) — Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said today in the United Nations Security Council that Israel's position on the Palestinian question is not official.

Dayan said Israel's position is not official because it is not based on a permanent status for the Palestinians, which is the basis of the Israeli position.

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If you've never driven an Italian car, you've never felt the road.

As different as the foods each country prepares are the cars they produce. And in Italy we put the emphasis on the car's "feel."

The Italian "feel" is a tighter, more responsive, closer-to-the-ground kind of feel than in other cars, and by now it's passed down almost genetically from one year's

models to the next. Italians care more about how a car feels the road probably because of our national passion for racing.

Ferrari, Maserati, Lamborghini, Lancia — the world's leading names in automobile racing — don't just happen to be Italian.

In fact, Italy and Italians have won more

races and rallies than any other country on earth. And it stands to reason that people who love racing would demand a car that performs like a race car.

Which is where Fiat comes in. The Fiat Group, which includes Lancia and Ferrari, has spent many years concentrating on just how well our cars steer, brake, accelerate

and feel the Italian road. And, when you think about it, the car that does all that exceptionally well is the perfect car for any country.

FIAT

Senior Black Congressman

Rep. Diggs Is Convicted Of Fraud and Corruption

By Lawrence Meyer

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (WP) — Rep. Charles Diggs Jr., D-Mich., was convicted yesterday on all 29 counts of mail fraud and illegally diverting more than \$60,000 in salaries of employees to pay his personal and Congressional bills.

Diggs, the senior black member of Congress and chairman of both the House District of Columbia Committee and the International Relations Subcommittee on Africa, showed no visible emotion as the verdict was announced. He faces imprisonment of five years on each of the counts and a fine of \$191,000. No date was set by U.S. District Court Judge Oliver Gasch for sentencing.

The representative already has been nominated for a 13th term and said yesterday that he will stand for re-election next month. Clearly expecting to win, Diggs said he will present himself in January for seating "just as I have" for the past 12 terms.

Under the 1969 Supreme Court decision in favor of the late Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, D-N.Y., who was expelled from the House by a majority vote but then re-elected, a member may be excluded only if he fails to meet qualifications involving his age, residency or citizenship. The House could seat Diggs and then expel him by a two-thirds vote but, according to an expert, only three members have been expelled — all at the time of the Civil War. No member, according to this expert, has ever been expelled by the House for corruption.

Chairmanships Threatened

He could be stripped of his committee chairmanships by a majority vote of the Democratic caucus for any reason. "They could take his chairmanships away because they don't like the way he parks his car," a source said.

Diggs, describing himself as "generally disappointed" with the verdict, said he would appeal it. Asked if he thought that he had been singled out by the "white establishment" for prosecution, Diggs quoted with approval the comment of his defense lawyer, David Povich, that there was "something unhealthy about the case. I think Mr. Povich put it in the proper perspective and I stand on that interpretation."

The evidence against Diggs — covering a period from 1973 through 1976 — involved five of his former and present employees.

The principal witness against him was his former office manager, Jean Stultz, who testified that be-

ginning in early 1973, Diggs had inflated her salary and then used the surplus for his personal bills and some Congressional expenses.

Mrs. Stultz testified, under a grant of immunity from the prosecution, that she had entered into the arrangement unwillingly after Diggs had made the matter virtually a condition of employment.

Another employee, Felix Matlock, who still works for Diggs in his Detroit district office, said that his salary had been raised so that he could pay bills incurred by Diggs' district office. Mr. Matlock said he went along with the arrangement, when it was presented to him, because he "didn't want to make any waves."

Officer Dukes, a Washington public relations man who testified that he worked as a media consultant for Diggs, had his pay increased by the congressman to pay for radio programs and newspaper advertising. Mr. Dukes testified that his billing procedure for Diggs was the same as it was for other, non-Congressional clients.

The jury also heard testimony from Gerald Richmond, who was placed on the payroll — and is still on it — in 1974. She testified that she spent about 20 percent of her time doing constituent work for Diggs in Detroit and the rest trying to collect bills for the Diggs funeral home, also the congressman's house. The only salary Miss Richmond received was from the Congressional payroll for this work.

Finally, the jury heard evidence concerning money paid to George Johnson, a Detroit accountant who handled financial affairs for Diggs.

Mr. Johnson said that he was put on the payroll after complaining that he was owed a substantial sum of money by both Diggs and the funeral home. Mr. Johnson received more than \$19,000 in Congressional pay, although he testified he did no real work for Diggs other than talking to him occasionally about black economic development and enterprise.

In his own defense, Diggs testified that the facts were much as the prosecution had presented them, except that his employees voluntarily had paid bills and that their salaries were for them to use as they wished. Diggs refused to concede under cross-examination by the Justice Department prosecutor that the salaries were raised for the purpose of paying bills — only that salaries were increased and bills were paid. "These are two separate propositions," Diggs testified.



Members of Clamshell Alliance scale fence around Seabrook, N.H., nuclear power plant site.

At 3 Construction Sites

74 Held in U.S. Anti-Nuclear Protests

From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 — Authorities arrested 74 persons for trespassing yesterday after protesters associated with a loosely knit anti-nuclear movement barged into nuclear power plant construction sites in three states.

Forty-two protesters were charged with criminal trespass, a misdemeanor, after they crossed marshes and woods to scale fences at the Seabrook nuclear plant site in New Hampshire.

In Indiana, 32 demonstrators were arrested for trespassing after they left a crowd of about 150 supporters to climb over fences into the 1,000-acre Marble Hill power plant site.

About 450 persons received \$25 tickets for trespassing in Inola, Okla., after they marched on bulldozers and construction workers at the 2,200-acre area where the Black Fox nuclear plant is being built.

Robert Cushing, a spokesman for the anti-nuclear Clamshell Alliance, said the demonstrations elsewhere "were set to give added support" to the Seabrook protest.

Largest Demonstration

In June, Seabrook was the site of the nation's largest anti-nuclear demonstration, a protest by about 18,000 persons. The year before, 1,414 persons were arrested at a Seabrook demonstration.

The Seabrook demonstration was organized by the Boston Clam-

shell, an affiliate of the Clamshell Alliance. Public Service Co. of New Hampshire has a court injunction barring all unauthorized persons from the site of the \$2.3 billion power plant.

The protest yesterday was one of a series held since the Nuclear Reg-

ulatory Commission allowed construction at Seabrook to resume in August after a three-week suspension prompted by environmental questions.

Twenty-eight protesters were arrested in the morning in the seventh illegal demonstration in two months at the construction project. State police said 14 more members of the Clamshell Alliance were arrested in the afternoon for scaling another fence.

Trespass Charges

All 42 were booked on criminal trespass charges. Bail was set at \$100 for those without previous convictions, and \$200 for the others.

Clamshell spokesman Joshua Grossman said that many of the demonstrators planned to hold a hunger strike until they were released on personal recognizance.

"That's a little more than a symbolic action," he said. "I think that will get people's attention everywhere which is what we want."

The protesters in Inola scaled a barbed-wire fence surrounding a wooded tract owned by Public Service Co. of Oklahoma and walked a mile to the Black Fox Station site.

A deputy sheriff stopped the marchers, and Sunbelt Alliance leader Jim Garrison told his followers "Everybody sit down, please."

Protesters sat down as Frank Thomas, medicine man for the Cheyenne-Seneca tribe, "we do not need that," pointing to the excavation site. "We need to live forever in America."

Mr. Garrison said that Black Fox was the first of several occupations planned by the Sunbelt Alliance to stop construction of nuclear plants. "Public Service Co. of Oklahoma does not have the right to generate electricity if people are going to die. We have come all the way to the core. This is the beginning of the end of nuclear power in this country," he said.

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Could Reach Soviet Soil From W. Germany

New U.S. Cruise Missile Worries Russia

BRUSSELS, Oct. 8 (WP) — In Washington, a U.S. weapon under development is called the "GLCM," which is Pentagonese for "ground-launched cruise missile."

In Western Europe, that abbreviation is jokingly referred to as the "German-launched cruise missile." In Moscow, the joke is not amusing.

The prospect of hundreds or perhaps thousands of these missiles, with a range of hundreds of miles, being based in West Germany is of major concern to the Soviet Union.

For the first time, weapons based in West Germany — and possibly under West German control if they are armed with conventional warheads instead of U.S.-controlled nuclear warheads — will be capable of reaching targets not only deep inside Eastern Europe but in the Soviet Union.

The Western allies for years have had long-range fighter-bombers such as the F-4 Phantom based in West Germany, which might reach Soviet targets but would have only a slim chance of getting back to fight again. Those planes, and others like them, were not designed for such missions. They are for use in repeated flights along and just behind the front lines of a Central European battlefield.

Potential Deterrent

So it is the cruise missile that potentially would enable West Germany to directly deter the Soviet Union from any attack.

This is a side issue in the overall U.S.-Soviet efforts to negotiate a second Strategic Arms Limitations Treaty to replace the one that expired last year.

The major Soviet concern is to limit U.S.-deployment of air and ground-launched cruise missiles, since they could help the West equate a substantial advantage by the Communist bloc in tanks, artillery and manpower along the front.

Given the history of Europe this century, the question of missiles in West Germany has an added East-West dimension.

If Carter administration predictions are accurate, a SALT-2 agreement can be initiated soon by U.S. and Soviet leaders. A start on SALT-3 could come within the following six months, in the view of NATO officials here.

SALT-3 is meant to deal with a variety of sticky questions that, for the first time, probably will involve weapons based in Europe and European political interests, instead of with the U.S.-Soviet nuclear balance of power.

Yet, an experienced official here said that the West Europeans "are absolutely nowhere in terms of preparation on either the procedure or the substance," of what they really would like to see happen in the SALT-3 discussions.

The cruise missile is just one, but not the only example, A buildup of such controversial weapons on West German soil could touch off a huge political debate in Bonn.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, though a supporter of strong defense, would come under heavy pressure from the left wing of his Social Democratic Party, which undoubtedly would argue that a buildup of these missiles would, in fact, guarantee a West German battlefield in case of war.

There is also pressure from the conservatives in Bonn in the other direction. The result is that the West Germans have yet to form an official policy on these weapons.

Similarly, it is not clear what, if anything, the West can do to force

Soviet restraint in building SS-20 intermediate-range missiles, and backfire missiles that are aimed at Western Europe.

While the West Germans are urging the United States to try to control these weapons through the SALT negotiations, strategic planners here see a danger in a deal that would trade Western restraint of such warplanes for Soviet restraint in another area.

They argue that the U.S. jets are meant to offset their counterparts in the Soviet Air Force and in Soviet front-line army strength and that if they are used as bargaining chips against longer-range missiles and

bombers, the West will sacrifice real capabilities.

The U.S.-developed neutron warhead for short-range missiles, and artillery is another potential weapon that may enter into new control discussions.

Like the cruise missile, the neutron weapons are not being produced and may never be. They are commonly portrayed as counters to the heavy Warsaw Pact advantage in ground forces. But military strategists also see them as a way to force the Russians to spend more on defensive, rather than offensive, systems.

—MICHAEL GETLER

U.S. Breaks Ban to Allow Blumenthal's Russia Trip

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (WP) — The Carter administration, in the first major break in its 3-month-old moratorium on high-level official trips to the Soviet Union, has approved a mission to Moscow by Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal.

The moratorium, which applied to trips by policy level officials except for those on arms-control business, was ordered in early July and led to cancellations of several journeys. The purpose of the travel curb was to show U.S. displeasure with the trials of Soviet dissidents and legal proceedings against two U.S. journalists and a businessman.

Approval of the Blumenthal trip in early December for a U.S.-Soviet trade conference was confirmed by Treasury officials. The trip is reported to have been among the subjects discussed Friday in a meeting of President Carter, Mr. Blumenthal and Michael Forrestal and William Verity, officials of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Trade and Economic Council.

The action, certain to be taken as a favorable sign by Soviet leaders, was made as Moscow radio and television broadcast a lengthy and

unusually detailed interview with Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko giving a positive interpretation of his meeting at the White House last week.

Mr. Gromyko expressed some displeasure at the Camp David agreements, but in mild terms, than the harsh remarks by President Leonid Brezhnev at a dinner for Syrian President Hafez Assad, which also was reported in the Soviet news media Friday.

In view of the circumstances negotiations with Moscow, U.S. officials are more reticent than Mr. Gromyko in holding out a possibility of a new era of détente. The approval for the Blumenthal trip, while acknowledged as a major step, was described as a "case-by-case" decision rather than as a sign of sweeping policy revision.

Mobutu to Visit Angola

BELGRADE, Oct. 8 (UPI) — Zaire President Mobutu Sese Seko will visit Angola sometime this month at the invitation of Angolan President Agostinho Neto. Zaire news agency AZAP said yesterday.

Spanish Colony in 1526 First in U.S., Book Claims

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP) — A new government publication says that Spanish explorers established the first settlement in the eastern United States at almost the same spot in Virginia where Englishmen were to build Jamestown nearly a century later.

Citing a historian's book published in 1893 and apparently forgotten since then, it gives the date as 1526, 34 years after Christopher Columbus made his first voyage of discovery to the New World.

The publication also says that on the same expedition, a Spanish explorer named Esteban Gomez gave the name Rio de San Antonio to the waterway known today as the Hudson River. That was 80 years before English sea captain Henry Hudson discovered the river, the authors say.

The Department of Energy publication, issued on the eve of the 486th anniversary of Columbus's discovery of America, is part of a program to highlight contributions of Spanish-Americans to the development of the United States.

Entitled "A Salute to Hispanic-Americans in Science and Industry," it focuses on contemporary contributions of Hispanics in science and technology.

The authors, Domingo and Conchita Reyes, quote from historian John Fiske's "The Discovery of America," last published in 1893, for their claim that the village of San Miguel de Guadalupe was founded by Spanish explorers 84 years before Jamestown was established on what is now New Jersey.

The authors note that Fiske referred to a map made in 1529 by Diego Ribero in which he calls the Virginia region the "land of Ayallon," and the area stretching from what is now New Jersey to Rhode Island the "land of Girona."

Fiske credited the effort to Spanish navigator Lucas Vasquez d'Ayllon, "who came up in 1534 from Hispaniola [now the Dominica Republic] and tried the James River and the Chesapeake Bay."

"Not finding a northwest passage, but liking the country, he obtained a grant from Charles V in 1526, began to build a town called San Miguel, about where Englishmen founded Jamestown."

The authors said later history texts never recorded this settlement.

An English flotilla of three ships sailed into Chesapeake Bay and the James in 1607 to establish Jamestown, the first English settlement in North America.

St. Augustine, Fla., founded by Spanish explorers in 1565, is the earliest European settlement in what is now the United States to have existed permanently to the present day.

The authors said Ayllon and Gomez organized their expedition at Puerto Plata, on Hispaniola, in June, 1526, with a fleet of six ships carrying more than 500 men, women, provisions and supplies.

These included farm tools, utensils, seed for planting and medical supplies, indicating that the planned to stay for awhile, the authors say. The authors do not explain what happened to San Miguel de Guadalupe.

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The new textbook, according to a copy made available to the *Real* correspondent in East Berlin, is titled simply "Civil Defense" and is copiously illustrated.

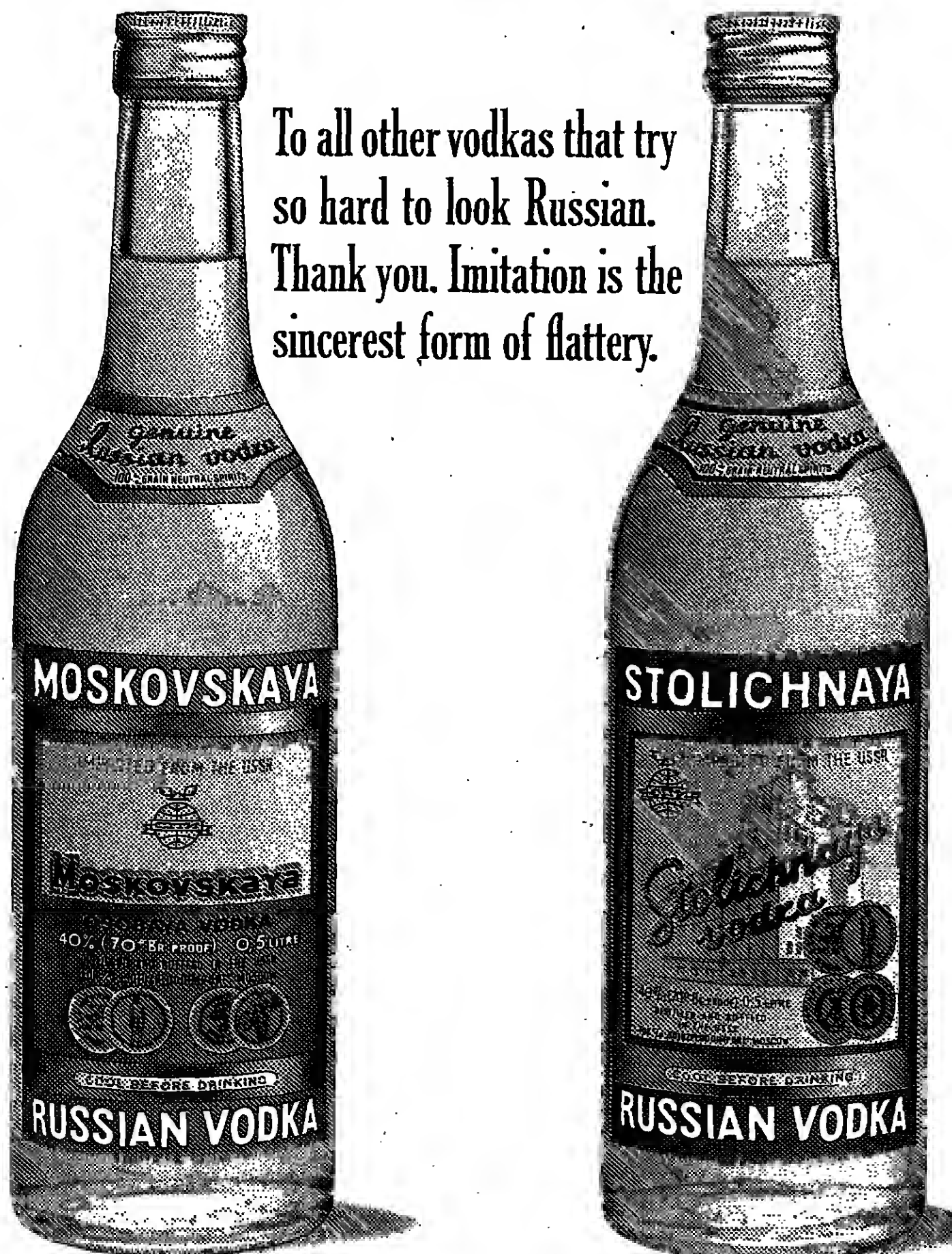
It goes well beyond the practical matters of self-protection in event of an enemy attack. It was of a "real danger of war" by "imperialist" Western powers, order to save imperialism, book warns, "the imperialists" also prepared to use the weapons mass destruction.

There are no comparable to books in the West German school system, which has no links to a nation's armed forces. Nor is there any program on the university level in West Germany comparable to the Reserve Officers' Training Corps on U.S. college campuses.

The closest school connection the armed forces are two universities in Munich and in Hamburg where junior officers and officers candidates can receive academic degrees.

Neither university offers courses in military subjects.

—O. L. L. L. L.



Moskovskaya and Stolichnaya. Only vodka from Russia is genuine Russian vodka.

Moscow Critical Of Japan Arms

MOSCOW, Oct. 8 (Reuters) — The Soviet Union today accused Japan of increasing its military strength and labeled its defense policy-makers "the successors of the samurai."

The Soviet Defense newspaper Krasnaya Zvezda said that in military respects Japan had become "almost the most powerful non-nuclear state in the capitalist world."

"The successors of the samurai persistently demand the canceling of the provisions of the constitution banning Japan from having an army and waging wars," it said, adding that they were campaigning for a switch from defensive to offensive strategies.

The textbook, which will be used in a new compulsory program of military education for pupils, is at the core of a dispute between the government and the nation's Protestant and Roman Catholic churches.

The issue is so sensitive that it has been scarcely mentioned in the state-controlled media. Church leaders, too, though strongly opposed to the program, appear reluctant to see their opposition develop into a major confrontation with the Communist authorities, especially in view of the steps taken in recent years toward church-state accommodation.

The delicacy of the issue is such that the regime has put restrictions on the use of the 256-page textbook. Unlike other textbooks, it is not available in bookshops and its use reportedly will be limited to the classroom.

According to church and other sources, the new program represents another facet of the government's efforts to instill patriotism, civic responsibility and an aware-

ness of the dangers of "capitalist aggression" in the minds of East German youth. The program, the regime maintains, is fully in line with similar efforts in other Eastern European states, though there is no such program in the Soviet school system.

To church leaders, compulsory military education contradicts the regime's professed dedication to peace. It will provide a one-sided view of war and peace and instill in the minds of schoolchildren an adversary relationship between East Germany and non-Communist states. It may also lead to political repercussions for parents who object to having the subject taught to their youngsters.

Last month, leaders of the eight member churches of the East German Protestant Federation declared in their annual report that the state should be educating children in the spirit of peace. The federation represents about half of East Germany's 17 million inhabitants (the Catholic church represents about 10 percent). "Now, above all," the report said, "it is our job to take decisive steps toward educating parents to peace. And education to peace must begin in the family."

Noting that the church-state conflict on military education "remains unresolved," it said the churches must resist "any romanticizing of military life and the playing down of the consequences of

war." The new textbook does not discuss the long-term effects of all-out war.

Observers feel that one aim of the program is to induce youngsters to undertake military careers as part of an effort to relieve an acute shortage of junior army officers.

"Moral Support" The churches have refrained from urging parents to resist the program open but have offered to provide "moral support" to those who do.

According to a church publication, Orientierungshilfe, there will be classroom instruction on military matters for all pupils in the 9th and 10th grades (15 and 16-year-olds) during four two-hour periods each year. Although this is compulsory, the pupils will not be required to obtain a certificate of competence at the end of the course.

In addition, ninth-grade boys and girls will be required to take a 72-hour civil-defense course at the end of the academic year. For ninth-graders there is planned a voluntary two-week paramilitary camp session during which they will be instructed in the use of small-caliber weapons. Tenth-grade pupils will be required to participate in a three-day military-type exercise during the winter school break.

Previously, East German schoolchildren received instruction on

military and paramilitary matters only on a voluntary basis in non-school organizations as the Society for Sport and Technology whose activities included parachuting, target practice, flying and dio operation.

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Part of Geisel Diplomacy

Giscard Seals Brazil Trip With Economic Accords

By David Vidal

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 8 (UPI) — Years ago, during the height of the "lobster war" between France and Brazil over fishing rights off Brazil's northeastern Atlantic coast, Charles de Gaulle, then president of France, was frustrated analysts often remember the phrase that he uttered: "Brazil, the proud general said, 'is not a serious country.'"

Now, French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has just ended a trip yesterday to the Amazon region, a four-day visit to Brazil which had been put off three times since last year and which underscores a new seriousness on both sides.

For Brazil, the first visit by a French president here since De Gaulle himself came a few months after the 1964 armed forces coup is a sign of a sustained diplomatic effort that the military regime has been carrying out in recent years. For France, the occasion was less political and more economic.

Dr. Giscard d'Estaing, who was in Brazil for some time lost to more serious than the hard-line President Leonel Brizola and his government. President Ernesto Geisel has visited Bonn, Montevideo and Mexico City. He previously visited Washington, D.C., and New York, and is expected to visit Rio de Janeiro in the last 14 years.

A Middle Power
The purpose was clear: to gain international recognition for Brazil as a "middle power" to be the world's ranking middle power, if not a true superpower for great powers, and to open markets for the products of an expanding \$160-billion economy that has become increasingly reliant on trade.

The Brazilian effort has run parallel to efforts to reduce the still substantial U.S. debt to Brazil, and to diversify, Brazil has been reaching more and more to U.S. suppliers through arrangements such as the nuclear agreement with West Germany and, now, a technological agreement with France.

The taut diplomatic relations between Washington and Brasilia unfolded in the Carter administration, the result of differences over nuclear energy and human rights, has further weakened the old ties with France.

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French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing as he arrived in Sao Paulo on Friday.

About Events in Indochina, Africa

France's Left Increasingly Disillusioned

By Jonathan Kandell

PARIS, Oct. 8 (UPI) — "Communist Vietnam, which won the war against the French and then against the Americans, is on the way to losing the peace," said a recent editorial in a French newspaper. "The new tragedy that its people are living is not being caused this time by an imperialist power, but instead by the internal imperialism of a single party which prefers a police monologue to democratic debate."

The editorial would hardly raise eyebrows had it appeared in a conservative French publication. But the harshly anti-Communist commentary was printed in *Le Monde*, the leading French daily. For years it has shown considerable sympathy for the Vietnamese Communist struggle.

With increasing frequency, the French leftist press and intellectuals are casting a sharply critical eye toward events in Indochina, Africa, the Middle East and elsewhere in the Third World.

The disillusionment with liberation movements abroad parallels the self-questioning that is going on within the left in France. The bitter relations between French Communists and Socialists — which probably cost them the chance to take over the government in elections in March — has led the neo-Communist left to challenge traditional Marxist concepts like state ownership of industry, simple distinctions between capitalist oppressors and working class oppressed, and the authoritarianism of Marxist government.

During the last two years, an influential group of young leftist intellectuals, called the New Philosophers, has developed a severe critique of Marxism. The central insistence of the group is that theory must take account of brutal reality and that the left is guilty not only of ignorance and cowardice but of complicity in refusing so long to admit and challenge the truth of Marxist repression.

Although the publicity initially accorded to the New Philosophers has waned in recent months, many of their concepts have seeped into the commentaries of leftist politicians, intellectuals and journalists. This is particularly evident in French leftist discussions of Third World issues.

A few months ago, for example, when an Algerian woman, Dalila Maschino, allegedly was kidnapped in Canada and forcibly brought back to Algeria, the reaction here was one of outrage which led to an extended debate over the plight of women in Algeria — a country that has been covered sympathetically by the leftist press because of its long, painful struggle for independence from France.

For weeks, *Le Nouvel Observateur*, a leftist weekly magazine, ran a series of articles by intellectuals critical of political repression in the Third World.

"People say to me that my present disillusion matches my previous illusions," noted Jean-Pierre Le Dantec, former managing editor of an extreme leftist newspaper, in the *Nouvel Observateur* series. "That is possible. But let me at least be granted the right to be lucid, the right to declare that one barbarity can be used to cover another one."

In a similar vein, Jacques Julliard, an editorialist for *Nouvel Observateur* and a university professor, wondered whether the choice facing the French left was between "a capitalist Africa, corrupt, police-ridden and often bloody, and a so-called Socialist Africa, anarchic, tyrannical and no less bloody."

By Jan. 1, 1984, the CAB would be required to send to Congress its recommendations on whether it should remain in operation to handle international aviation matters, the small community air service program and agreements among airlines. If Congress did not act within a year, those functions would be transferred to other federal departments and the CAB would be dissolved by Jan. 1, 1985.

The House and Senate conferees have agreed on a compromise measure to phase out federal regulation of the U.S. airline industry. The compromise establishes a schedule for the gradual elimination of jurisdiction by the Civil Aeronautics Board over airline fares, routes and mergers by 1985. CAB authority over routes would be eliminated at the end of 1981, leaving existing airlines free to start new routes without prior approval. New airlines could be formed after simply showing that they were "fit, willing and able," and would not be required to go through the extensive hearings that preceded new airline certifications — few as they were — in the past.

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House, Senate Conferees Reach Compromise

Deregulation of U.S. Airlines Advances

By Carol Shifrin

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Although airlines would be allowed to enter one new route a year for the next three years without prior CAB approval, they would also be allowed to protect one route each year from the automatic entry by competitors.

The compromise sets up mechanisms designed to protect the air-

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Panel Urged China Bombing, Truman A-Threat to Russia

By Norman Kempster

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 — In the darkest days of the Korean war, a Cabinet-level advisory panel urged the Truman administration to launch a global offensive against communism, including sustained bombing of the Chinese mainland and diplomatic moves intended to establish "moral justification" for a U.S. nuclear attack on the Soviet Union.

A recently declassified report — stamped "top secret" at the time it was filed on Jan. 11, 1951 — from the chairman of the National Security Resources Board painted an extremely alarmed and gloomy picture of U.S. prospects both in Korea and in the wider Cold War.

"As things are now going, by 1953 if not 1952, the Soviet aggressors will assume complete command of the world situation," the report to the National Security Council said.

The United States should announce to the world that it was prepared to make first use of nuclear weapons in any future conflict, the report said. It also called for an air and naval blockade of China coupled with "open and sustained" attack upon lines of communication in China and Korea.

Upon aggression-support industries in Manchuria.

An ultimatum should be given to Moscow that "any further Soviet aggression . . . would result in the atomic bombardment of the Soviet Union itself," the report said.

The purpose of the ultimatum would be "to establish moral justification for use of the United States' atom bombs in retaliation against Soviet aggression," it said.

The drastic policies were never adopted by President Harry S. Truman, but the report offers chilling insight into the options that were being considered at the highest level of the U.S. government in the winter of 1950-1951, when a Chinese counterattack had inflicted heavy losses on the U.S. Army in Korea.

Slaying Called Part Of Japan Gang War

Kobe, Japan, Oct. 8 (Reuters) — A 21-year-old man was shot to death here today — the sixth victim of a two-month feud between Japan's rival crime syndicates, police said.

Police said they believed that Katsuya Nishimori was killed by mobsters from Japan's biggest organized crime gang, Yamaguchi-Gumi. The Yamaguchi-Gumi began retaliation in August after an attempt on the life of its chief, Kazuo Taoka.

The tone of the report by Resources Board chairman Stuart Symington contrasts with the chins-up attitude that Mr. Truman and his aides maintained in public. Indeed, the report in many ways sounded like the militant positions then being taken by some of Mr. Truman's more strident opponents.

Although military historians, with the benefit of 27 years of hindsight, now generally agree that the United States had an overwhelming lead over the Soviet Union in strategic power throughout the 1950s, there was no such perception in Washington at the time. Mr. Symington stated his case in cataclysmic language but his view that the Western democracies were losing the Cold War was not an isolated one.

Sense of Alarm

The Symington report, which was turned over to the National Archives along with other National Security Council documents from the 1940s, 1950s and 1960s, indicates that the sense of alarm was shared by high-level government officials with access to secret intelligence reports as well as by people outside government who were worried by Soviet truculence.

The Resources Board was created by the National Security Act of 1947, the same omnibus law that created the NSC, the CIA and the modern Defense Department. The board, composed of the secretaries of State and Defense and all other members of the Cabinet except the postmaster-general, was responsible for planning for both civilian and military mobilization in the event of war.

Although it later was reorganized as the Office of Defense Mobilization and later as the Office of Emergency Preparedness, losing influence each time, the board was an important part of the national security establishment in 1951.

Mr. Symington, a Missouri Democrat who gave up the post of Air Force secretary to accept the board's chairmanship later served 24 years in the Senate, becoming a critic of U.S. Vietnam policy late in his career.

The board chairman was appointed by the president and was officially designated as a senior adviser to the White House.

Invasion Feared

Mr. Symington said there was a possibility of a Soviet invasion of Western Europe "by this [1951] summer."

"How the free nations have allowed themselves to be brought within sight of defeat by the Soviet is a complex and debatable history," the report said. "If there is a single reason why we are now los-

ing, however, it is because the free nations of the world have allowed Soviet Russia to put them on the defensive, everywhere."

To regain the initiative, Mr. Symington said, the United States should make much fuller use of its advantage in numbers of nuclear bombs. He estimated that within a year or two at most, the Soviet Union would match the United States in stockpiles of atomic weapons. Therefore, he reasoned, time was growing short for the United States to capitalize on its nuclear lead.

Bombs for Negotiation

"Atomic bombing by itself cannot win a war against Soviet Russia, but today it is the most powerful military weapon," the report said. "In this world of power politics, therefore, it should be further utilized in political negotiations."

"Now is the most favorable time because, thanks to its temporary atomic advantage, this country today has a position of strength relative to the Soviet that it cannot attain again for some years to come," the report said.

Mr. Symington emphasized that he was not advocating a pre-emptive war although he said the United States should not try to postpone a nuclear confrontation if one appeared to be inevitable.

The report shows that there was at least some secret consideration within the Truman administration of a course of action that the administration repeatedly eschewed in public.

Los Angeles Times

Soares Assails 'Holy Alliance'

LISBON, Oct. 8 (Reuters) — Portugal's Socialist leader and former premier, Mario Soares, in a thinly veiled attack on the Roman Catholic church, said there was a "holy alliance" trying to return the country to the days of the prerevolutionary rightist dictatorship.

Addressing a Socialist rally in the northern town of Braga yesterday, Mr. Soares said that for these forces to destroy the achievements of the 1974 revolution, it would be necessary to destroy the Portuguese Socialist Party.

"When we see that we are attacked from the pulpits of some churches, we who always fought for religious respect and catholicism, we cannot let it pass without recalling that when mobsters assaulted the Episcopal palace in Lisbon and others tried to take over the [Catholic] radio Renaissance, it was the Socialists who defended them," he said.



Inhabitants of the village of Binh Thanh, in Vietnam's Mekong Delta area, travel in boats through streets inundated during September by flood waters brought by the typhoon Lola.

Epidemic Amid Devastating Floods

W. Bengal Appeals for Cholera Vaccine

CALCUTTA, Oct. 8 (UPI) — The West Bengal government made an urgent appeal to the United Nations today asking for anti-cholera vaccine to fight the epidemic that broke out in the state after widespread flooding and which has killed more than 200 persons.

"In certain districts, the [flood] situation has worsened and several areas are still under 10 to 15 feet of water and are inaccessible," officials said.

In Bangladesh floods in six western districts that neighbor West Bengal have killed 75 persons and have caused \$20 million worth of damage, reports from the area said.

Rains during the last week and floodwaters from the neighboring Indian state reportedly have put 150 villages in Jessore district under water.

The floods ruined 14,000 acres of cropland and washed away 3,000 houses, the report said, quoting officials returning from the area.

Thousands Affected

A West Bengal Health Ministry official said that an estimated 200 persons have died of cholera and that "thousands are down with the disease."

"The flood situation in two districts, Howrah and Midnapore, has worsened," another Agriculture Ministry official said. "There is no improvement in the overall flood situation, which continues to be grave."

The state government sent out medical teams equipped with anti-cholera vaccines, disinfectants and

medicines to fight the epidemic in the flooded countryside.

The federal government in New Delhi and several state governments rushed vaccines and drugs to Calcutta in response to a request by the West Bengal chief minister, Jyoti Basu, for urgent assistance.

Mr. Basu also asked the United Nations for urgent supplies of anti-cholera vaccines and medicines.

Transport Difficult

"We are waiting for a response," an official said. "Transport is a problem and several flooded areas, where cholera is reported to have broken out, are difficult to reach."

Officials placed the deaths in the floods that started Sept. 26 at 617, but there have been unconfirmed reports of more.

The loss of livestock was placed at 1.5 million out of the state's total cattle population of 14 million.

In New Delhi, officials estimated the loss in production in West Bengal at \$3.125 million — \$190 million in the agricultural sector alone.

Vietnam Expects More

BANGKOK, Oct. 8 (UPI) — Floodwaters began to recede during the weekend in some areas of

Southeast Asia, but southern Vietnam is bracing for another bout with the raging Mekong River.

Radio Hanoi said that thousands of persons are being evacuated from the hard-hit Mekong River delta.

"The Mekong River is expected to rise again and the new flood is expected around Oct. 10," the radio said.

In a separate dispatch, Vietnam said that Premier Pham Van Dong called on all Vietnamese to step up agricultural production with attention on food output.

A Vietnam News Agency dispatch, monitored today in Hong Kong, said that the premier expressed confidence that the Vietnamese people would "overcome the consequences of flood," which the agency called the biggest natural calamity in years.

Adding up the toll from six weeks of widespread flooding in Thailand, officials said that at least 85 persons had died and that a large number were missing.

Nearly a million acres of ricefields were damaged and thousands of farm animals killed, the officials said. More than 300,000 persons were forced to flee their inundated homes.

Fugitives From Vietnam Sent to Farms by Chinese

By Fox Butterfield

CANTON, China, Oct. 8 (NYT) — Several thousand ethnic Chinese refugees from Vietnam who had daringly made their way here in hopes of emigrating to nearby Hong Kong have recently been sent to work on state farms in China's countryside, refugee sources report.

The refugees were driven away in trucks after the Chinese authorities closed down an overcrowded hostel here where they had been staying since their escape from Vietnam last summer.

There was irony in their resettlement in the countryside because many of them had fled Vietnam in order to escape Hanoi's forcible relocation of middle-class urban residents to Vietnam's countryside to clear untilled land.

One young refugee in Canton who has so far managed to evade being taken away to a state farm expressed surprise and disappointment at how much tighter the Chinese Communists exercise control over their population than do the Vietnamese. In Vietnam, he said, it was still possible to bribe Communist officials or buy forged documents, but in China money was of no use in dealing with officials.

"In Saigon they say the Communists' minds are on the left, but their pockets are on the right," he related.

The refugees were part of an estimated 160,000 ethnic Chinese who

have escaped from Vietnam since Hanoi launched a crackdown on urban residents last spring, precipitating an open conflict with China.

Since then Peking has cut off all its aid to Hanoi, and there have been a series of small clashes along the mountainous border that separates the two countries and between Vietnamese and Chinese fishing boats. Both sides have angrily accused the other of reinforcing their troops in the frontier area in preparation for war.

Diplomats in Hong Kong, however, say that while there is considerable evidence of a buildup by the Vietnamese on their side of the border with China and along their southern frontier with Cambodia, there has been no similar movement by Chinese troops so far.

Problems for Chinese

Late last month China broke off talks in Hanoi over the fate of the 1.5 million ethnic Chinese in Vietnam and withdrew its negotiating team. Western analysts considered the action an ominous escalation of the dispute between the two Communist neighbors and speculated that it might be connected with an expected major Vietnamese offensive against Cambodia once the monsoon rains stop later this month.

Major Offensive Expected

Military Buildups Noted By Vietnam, Cambodia

By Henry Kamm

BANGKOK, Oct. 8 (NYT) — Analysts of Indochinese affairs here report growing signs of military buildup by Vietnam and Cambodia during this monsoon season that lead them to conclude that Vietnam is preparing a major offensive and Cambodia is girding for it.

The analysts conclude from intelligence data that Vietnam's north-south transport network has since last June carried massive military traffic of men and supplies south toward the Cambodian border. Information from recent visitors to Vietnam suggests that Premier Pham Van Dong was not oversteering the case when during his visit here last month he acknowledged questions on his country's mobilization by noting that Vietnam was at war.

On the other side of the border, analysts report defensive preparations on the part of Cambodia that appear to be destined largely to protect the major roads near the border, presumably to interdict their use by Vietnam's heavily motorized forces. Reports suggest also that Cambodia has received from its Chinese ally combat planes that have not previously been spotted in that country.

Vietnam Holds Initiative

At the moment, military action is largely confined to artillery duels and Vietnamese air strikes, which continue to be flown despite a par-

ticularly heavy rainy season, which has caused widespread flooding in both countries.

The initiative in recent months has been held by Vietnam, which is occupying considerable terrain in Cambodia's rubber plantation region northeast of Phnom Penh.

Analysts conclude that Vietnam has not been deterred by increasingly heavy political pressure from China in carrying out its presumed objective of overthrowing the regime of Premier Pol Pot by military action of its own troops combined with support to disaffected Cambodian elements. The Soviet Union is reported to be supporting its Vietnamese ally with a heavy flow of equipment, some of it believed to be arriving on an urgent basis by air.

Observers here, reinforced by reports from visitors to Vietnam, believe mobilization of manpower and equipment has reached the point where Vietnam's ambitious economic reconstruction program has been severely disrupted. A major Western economic aid project in the north was reliably reported to have been stripped of the bulk of its workers who have been reassigned for military purposes.

Moreover, the catastrophic floods and extensive pest damage to rice crops present Hanoi with a serious food problem. Observers estimate the expected shortfall in the current crop will be at least 2.5 million tons.

Center for Southeast Asia

Thousands Go to Canton For Cheap, Easy Abortion

By Linda Mathews

HONG KONG, Oct. 8 — To Hong Kong secretary Madeline Leung, her one-day trip to China last month seemed almost perfect. She visited an elderly uncle, got herself a no-questions-asked abortion at Canton's first hospital for \$250 and still had time to shop for a new teapot before catching the late afternoon train home.

Mrs. Leung is by no means the only day-tripper on the 90-mile rail line that links this British colony to the Chinese city of Canton. Thousands of women from Hong Kong, Macao and other Southeast Asian areas — where abortion laws are strict and hospital costs high — have begun to go to China to take advantage of the cut-rate medical services now offered to foreigners.

All of Canton's eight major hospitals operate abortion clinics, which perform either Chinese-style acupuncture abortions or Western-style procedures. Medical authorities here are not sure how many foreigners use these services, although one official estimates that 10,000 women from Hong Kong obtained Chinese abortions last year.

Whatever the number, there seems to be no doubt that Canton is fast gaining a reputation as a major abortion center.

Doctor's Advice

"Whenever a woman approaches me for advice about ending an unwanted pregnancy," advised her to go to Canton," said Dr. Danny Huang, a physician on the Urban Council, the popularly elected arm of the Hong Kong government. "Especially if money is a worry, China is the place to have an abortion."

Hong Kong legalized abortion, under carefully prescribed conditions, in 1976, but the expense and red tape required to obtain one can be so formidable that even the government-subsidized Family Planning Association sometimes refers patients across the border to China.

In Canton, abortions, costing as little as \$2, are advertised alongside other medical services on placards posted at the hotels that cater to foreigners and overseas Chinese.

Diplomats here believe that China may view its provision of abortion and other medical bargains as a way to win favor with the 40 million persons of Chinese ancestry scattered through Southeast Asia.

King has lifted almost all travel restrictions on overseas Chinese, a potential source of financial and political support for China, and seems intent on treating them like one of the family when they visit the mainland.

"If abortions can instill greater love for the motherland among overseas Chinese, especially those from Hong Kong and Macao, then Peking is all for abortion," an official of the Hong Kong government said.

Perhaps because of China's all-out campaign to reduce its birthrate, abortion does not carry the same emotional overtones as it does in some Western countries and has never become a political

issue. A delegation from Planned Parenthood of America that toured China last year was told that 40 percent of pregnancies in Shanghai end in abortion.

"The Chinese have a no-nonsense attitude toward abortion," said Dr. Edith Horsfall, a physician active in Hong Kong's pro-abortion drive. "It's just another method of population control."

It was this matter-of-fact atmosphere that drew Mrs. Leung to Canton last month, after her attempts to obtain an abortion here had been frustrated.

\$700 Fee

A chic Hong Kong clinic had offered to perform the abortion for \$700, but Mrs. Leung, whose young husband is struggling to establish his own upholstery business, dismissed that as too expensive. A noodle shop operator, one of Hong Kong's many unlicensed backstreet doctors, would have done it for \$150. But she considered that too dangerous.

And public health officials demanded clearance from a social worker and two doctors before they would even add her name to the long waiting list for a \$15 abortion in a government hospital.

So Mrs. Leung, taking a day off from the office job that largely supports her husband and their 1-year-old son, made the quick trip to Canton for what she described as a very easy and relaxed abortion. "I went there expecting a rushed kind of assembly-line operation," she said, "but found that Chinese doctors have a bedside manner every bit as good as their Western counterparts and the nurses, unlike the ones in Hong Kong, didn't make me feel guilty about not wanting another baby right now. The procedure took only half an hour, then they made me rest and gave me some hot broth."

The traffic to Canton may be slowed in January, when the Family Planning Association hopes to open Hong Kong's first outpatient abortion clinic. If government approval can be obtained, the clinic will treat poor women free and charge even the richest no more than \$100.

Los Angeles Times

Stranded in Mexico

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 8 (AP) — Tens of thousands of stranded travelers jammed Mexico's commercial airports yesterday in the third day of a strike by air traffic controllers. Government and union officials said that there was no end in sight to the dispute, which involves about 900 controllers.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

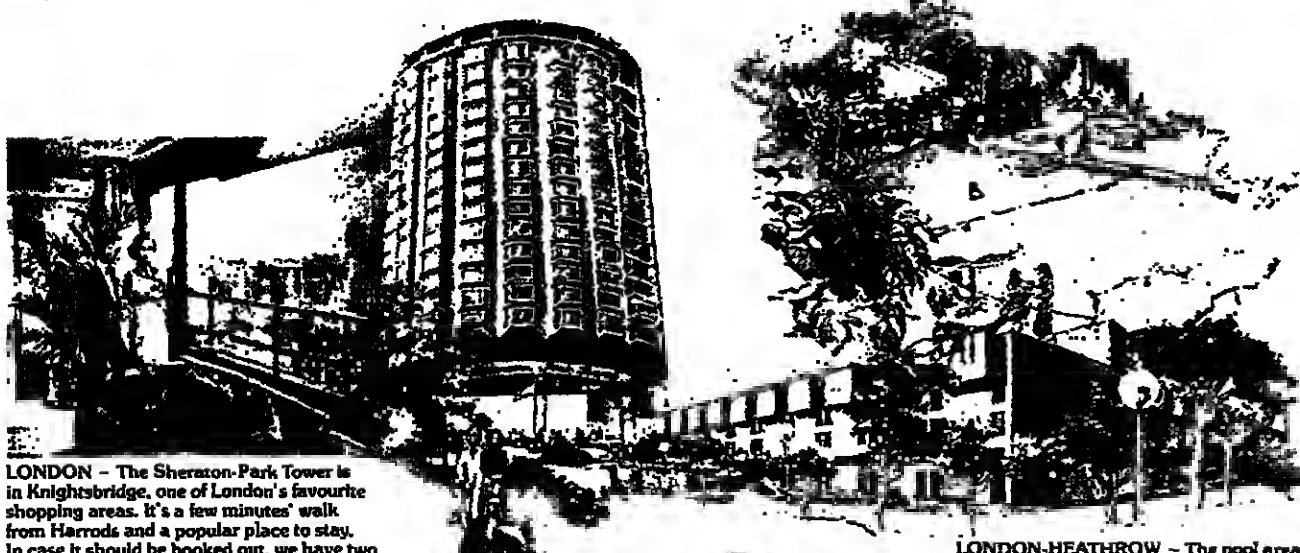
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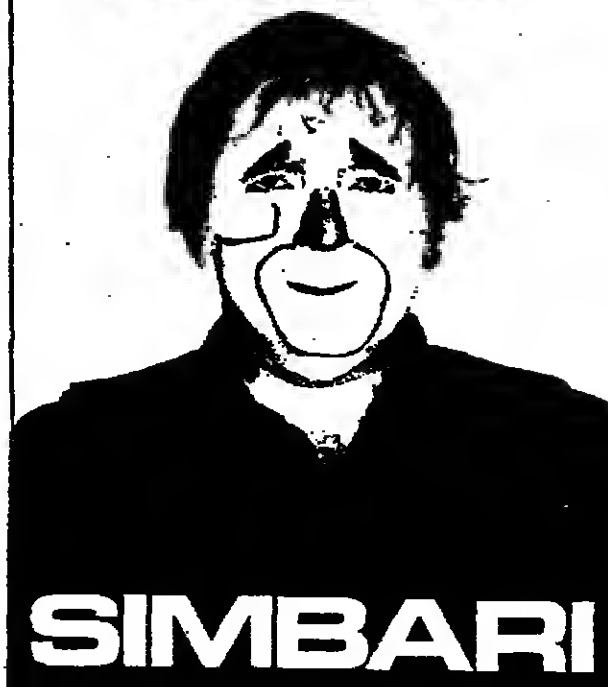
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A LOT OF SOUP — A 45-pound mushroom was discovered by Peggy Willis of Mount Vernon, Washington, along the Skagit River. The mushroom, which usually grows from one to 30 pounds, was tasty, Miss Willis reported.

U.S. Black Entries Drop In Law, Medical Schools

By Lawrence Feinberg

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (WP) — The number of black students entering U.S. law and medical schools has begun to decline slightly after almost a decade of rapid growth. Officials of the law and medical associations which reported the enrollment decline attributed it partly to greater opportunities for blacks in other fields, such as business and engineering. They said there also appears to be less willingness by admissions officers to accept students with poor academic records than there had been in the late 1960s and early 1970s when affirmative action programs began. Educators who have pushed strongly for expanding minority enrollment said the decline may have occurred because black students are discouraged by the legal controversies surrounding preferential admissions policies. "There's no doubt that the [Allan] Bakke case has had a chilling impact on applications by minority group students," said Wade Henderson, executive director of the Council on Legal Education Opportunity, a federally funded program to boost minority enrollment in law schools. "There's a decided pessimism that they are no longer viewed [by admissions officers] with the eagerness they were even a year ago."

According to the Association of

American Medical Colleges, blacks accounted for 6.7 percent of first-year medical students last fall compared to a peak of 7.5 percent in 1974. The actual number enrolled — 1,085 — was 21 fewer than it had been in 1974.

In law schools, blacks made up 4.9 percent of last fall's first-year class, compared to a peak of 5.3 percent in 1976.

The American Bar Association, which reported the figures, said the number of blacks enrolled last fall was 1,945 — down from 2,128 a year earlier.

The ABA tabulation indicated that the reason for the fraction in the reported number of blacks was that one student identified himself as half-black and half-Asian. "I think it's a silly way of reporting things," said Millard Rind, executive director of the Association of American Law Schools. "But it's based on self-definition. That's very important to applicants. Sometimes it's either you're in or you're not in because of it."

According to a study last year by Educational Testing Service, only about one out of four blacks admitted to law schools would have been accepted, based on academic records and test scores, if their race had not given them a boost.

National Identity Seen Threatened

U.S. Domination of TV Worries Canada

By Henry Giniger

OTTAWA, Oct. 8 (NYT) — Canadian children are in danger of growing up American because, with their elders, they watch too much American television, according to a leading Canadian broadcaster.

The warning was made last week by Albert Johnson, head of the state-owned Canadian Broadcasting Corp., which has a legal obligation to safeguard and strengthen the Canadian national fabric. But the corporation, which depends heavily on American programming, does not have a monopoly of radio and television in Canada. Private stations give an even heavier dose of American programs to Canadians who also have direct access, through cable, to American networks.

Mr. Johnson said, "The most effective instrument by which this sense of Canadianism can be expressed and can be shared — television — has never been less Canadian. Never before have the television screens of the country been so swamped with American and other foreign programming."

Mr. Johnson's remarks were made during testimony before the government's Canadian Radio and Television Commission which is reviewing the corporation's application for renewal of its license. National unity is a critical issue in Canada because of the desire of the

Quebec government for the political independence of that largely French-speaking province. The CBC has been criticized at times for not doing enough to defend the notion of a unified Canada in Quebec and elsewhere.

Quebec nationalists want independence partly to defend the French culture against the English-speaking majority in Canada. But Mr. Johnson, who comes from Saskatchewan, is one of many English-speaking Canadians who say they have a cultural problem too — preventing Canada as a whole from becoming a cultural colony of the United States.

Half of Canadians' leisure time is spent watching television, according to surveys. "Now whether those television hours are spent watching Canadian or American programs may not matter as much to adults whose sense of Canada developed before television," Mr. Johnson said. "But think of what it is doing to our kids."

He said that English-speaking children between 2 and 11 spent 83 percent of their viewing time watching American programs, and French-speaking children between 7 and 17 spent 60 percent of their television time watching foreign programs, mainly American. Some French-language programs are from France.

Mr. Johnson said that Canadian children "are being influenced by

the values and attitudes and traditions which are reflected on American television instead of Canadian values and attitudes and traditions. They are in danger of growing up American." He noted that one reason so many American programs appear on Canadian stations is because it is cheaper to import a program than to produce one at home.

Mr. Johnson denied that he wanted an embargo on American programs or that he wished to block out other cultures. But he suggested that private stations should be required to increase the prime time of Canadian content from 50 to 55 percent and that the CBC be required to increase its Canadian programming during the day from 60 to 65 percent.

He acknowledged that his network broadcasts too many American programs. He said the cables should be restricted to no more than four U.S. channels and that the introduction of pay television should be delayed for at least five years because "it would be dominated by American movies and sports."

In Le Devoir, a French-language daily in Montreal, Michel Roy said Canadians had to make a special effort to produce works with their own special character if they expected Canadians to look at Canadian television rather than American television.

U.S. Deaf Mute Found 3 Days After Fall Down Elevator Shaft

SEATTLE, Oct. 8 (AP) — Talking with hands still bruised and cut, Joseph Heller, a deaf mute who spent three days at the bottom of an elevator shaft after a fall, says that he tried to get help by banging on a door with a stick, banging, banging all morning and afternoon.

"I walked and sort of crawled out," Mr. Heller told reporters in sign language Friday from his bed at a medical center here. "I was banging on a door with a wooden stick. . . No one could hear me."

Battered and bleeding, Mr. Heller, 33, was found crawling from the mostly vacant warehouse building on Sept. 20. A passerby, thinking that Mr. Heller had been mugged, called police.

The bones in his face were shattered, and his right leg and arm, pelvis and several ribs were broken. Infection had seeped into the untended cuts over much of his body. "The inside of his face was broken up like cornflakes," said Dr. Robert Myall.

Mr. Heller, who lives alone and has worked as a dishwasher in a restaurant, told reporters: "I fell down five floors. . . I thought my neck was broken."

Debbie Rostkyus, a therapist skilled in sign language, said that Mr. Heller remembered entering the bottom floor of the building and walking up stairs to the fourth floor. There he found the gate to the elevator shaft open. His feeling was that it was dangerous, she said, and that it could be dangerous to others.

Although he could not remember why, Mr. Heller said that he got into the shaft and climbed to the fifth floor, tugging on the gate there. There was a safety bolt on the gate, but he fell when he tried to pull it, Miss Rostkyus said.

Ancient Town Found by French Diggers

GRENOBLE, France, Oct. 8 (AP) — In a rare discovery, archaeologists have dug up the remains of a block of houses built at least 1,300 years ago during the Merovingian dynasty, the first monarchy to rule part of France after the Roman invasion. Remnants of two houses and the streets that ran past them have been excavated. Ceramics, glass fragments, kitchen knives, spurs and nails were also found. The dig is taking place near Cremieu in the Isere district.

Eliyahu Sasson, 76, Ex-Minister In Israel, Dead

JERUSALEM, Oct. 8 (AP) — Eliyahu Sasson, 76, a former Israeli Cabinet minister and ambassador, died today.

He served as minister of police and minister of transportation under Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion, and continued as transport minister in the government of Prime Minister Levi Eshkol.

Mr. Sasson, a native of Damascus who immigrated to Palestine at the age of 18, served as Israel's first ambassador to Turkey, and later held the same post in Italy and Switzerland.

\$33 Million Spent By Wildlife Fund

MORGES, Switzerland, Oct. 8 (UPI) — The World Wildlife Fund has announced that it has disbursed more than \$33 million since its foundation in 1961 for the conservation of nature and endangered species.

The money, raised from individuals and nongovernmental organizations, went to 2,016 projects, including major campaigns to save the tiger, tropical rain forests and the seas. The fund also contributed to the creation of 260 national parks and reserves in 80 countries.

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National Airlines

Welcome, Mr. Smith

The United States should be pleased to welcome Ian Smith, prime minister of the besieged interim government of Rhodesia. The State Department finally decided to let him in, and, to judge by its public statements, for just the right reasons. The American people will be able to hear directly from one of the principal parties to a conflict in which American diplomacy is involved up to the ears. American officials will have further opportunity to consult with Mr. Smith, and with other members of the Salisbury government's executive council, on ways to bring Rhodesia's blazing war to a peaceable end.

To make his visit mutually useful, the various people involved in it have got to perform in a certain way. Here are our suggestions:

First, Mr. Smith. He evidently hopes to appeal to the public and the administration's critics to force the administration to recognize the settlement he made with "internal" black nationalists last March. Good luck. But if he really thinks he can do that, he is grievously misinformed about the American political scene. He should not mistake the certain sympathy that his regime commands for the broad and deep support he would need to turn the administration around. He must realize that the fair-play impulse that led many people to want him to have the chance to make his case is something quite apart from a desire to see his case prevail.

The senators who invited Mr. Smith, and other Americans who have felt that the ad-

ministration was tilting toward the guerrillas, have their own responsibility. They should not lead him to believe that if he hangs on he will be bailed out. To promise Mr. Smith recognition and the lifting of sanctions is to play a cruel trick. Change of that sort is not in the cards. Given the administration's basic thrust and the relatively short time left for the Rhodesian tragedy to play out, the change that can be expected is much more limited. Support for yet another go at a deal between Mr. Smith and Patriotic Front leader Joshua Nkomo may be about it. There can be no guarantee that the administration can deliver even that.

Then there is the State Department. It pleads it is playing Rhodesia right down the middle, and cites the fact that both sides complain to prove its point. But it has not proved its point. The guerrillas of the Patriotic Front may complain but they feel they are winning; Salisbury complains and fears it is losing. This crucial difference in perspective is ignored.

The front currently is aboard the State Department's proposal to arrange a transition to free elections at a conference, or so the department says. Mr. Smith and his colleagues do not trust the department enough to accept its proposal. Precisely there, in breaking down Mr. Smith's distrust, lies the department's principal task. How can it be done? Providing the answer is what diplomacy is supposed to be about.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Steel Trigger

In an attempt to control steel imports, the Carter administration last spring imposed a system known as trigger pricing. As usual, the remedy turns out to have unexpected effects. Since steel remains the largest and most difficult of the import issues, it is worth keeping an eye on the way things seem to be working out.

The American steel companies' central complaint has been that foreign producers are subsidized by governments that, to avoid unemployment, are prepared to sell at heavy losses. When several American mills closed down a year ago, the Carter administration reluctantly decided that it had to do something about the scale of foreign imports. The trick was to protect the American companies from cut-throat pricing, without protecting them from the salutary pressure of legitimate competition from abroad. The solution, rather elegant in concept, was the trigger pricing system. The Treasury was to calculate the true production costs of steel made by the most efficient producers — that is, the Japanese — and publish the figures. Any foreign source offering steel below those prices would be deemed to be selling at a loss and would invite Treasury prosecution for dumping.

When the trigger prices went into effect last May, U.S. steel imports dropped. But then in midsummer they started rising again. That is the reason for the current rising volume of protest from the American industry. But the odd thing is that nobody seems to know where all of this steel is going. Despite the higher imports, the production and sales from American mills are holding up very nicely. Imports plus domestic production add up to much more steel than the country is using. Evidently a tremendous buildup of inventories is taking place. What is going on?

A hint: Since the beginning of the year, the value of the yen has been rising rapidly. Since the trigger prices are based on Japanese costs, they follow the yen upward. That means, first of all, that the trigger price schedules have not been as much of a re-

straint on inflation in American steel prices as the administration had hoped. But there's more to it. The trigger prices are recalculated every three months. Each revision raises the value of steel in inventory. Buying and holding steel has become, it seems, a safe and easy way to speculate on the decline of the dollar.

Eventually, of course, the speculators will sell these inventories. If it happens suddenly, it will have a drastic effect on American production. The prospect makes the American companies deeply apprehensive. Trigger pricing is providing far less assurance of stability in the steel markets than its authors had hoped.

A better answer — although much more difficult to achieve — is international agreement on the types and sizes of subsidies that will not be allowed in world trade. That subject is prominent on the agenda of the trade talks that have been grinding along in Geneva since 1973 and that will presumably come to a conclusion next year. But the negotiations on steel are particularly difficult because the worldwide pattern of trade is rapidly changing. Most of the imports into the United States come from Japan and Western Europe. Because the Japanese are currently exercising restraint in steel shipments, the volumes from Europe are sharply up. But more important for the future, there has been an astonishing increase in imports from countries outside the traditional industrial world — from South Korea, for example, and from Latin America.

Trigger pricing is at best a temporary expedient. For steel, there is no real alternative to the process of negotiation that is centered on Geneva. The issue is not merely a transient surge of imports into one nation's markets. The world now has the capacity to produce much more steel than it needs, and governments are entering into an increasingly anxious competition to dispose of the surpluses.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other U.S. Opinion

Mideast Peace Still Holds

The Camp David Middle East peace "frameworks" still stand, having survived the first minor tremors. However, increasingly threatening quakes lie ahead.

While getting the Israeli parliament's approval of the Camp David accords seemed possible for Prime Minister Menachem Begin, it was no foregone conclusion. As the Knesset debate disclosed, dismantling 20 Israeli settlements in the Sinai Desert was a shaky political prospect. Yet as a condition agreed upon at Camp David for continuing Egyptian-Israeli peace talks, it could not be avoided.

The peace "framework" that Mr. Begin, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and U.S. President Jimmy Carter laboriously constructed rested heavily on recalling the settle-

ments developed behind Israeli army lines extended into the Sinai. Since that condition has now been met, more framework strengthening can occur. The most difficult kind.

Contrary to initial descriptions of the Camp David agreements, it now appears Israel contemplates only a limited withdrawal from other occupied territories.

Unfortunately, it's this stance that prevents other Arab states, particularly Jordan and Saudi Arabia, from endorsing the Camp David terms.

Egypt and Israel, nevertheless, have demonstrated a capacity for cutting through the entanglements. They may have set a course that other principals in the deadly Mideast embrace will find either irresistible or unstoppable.

—From the Salt Lake City Tribune.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

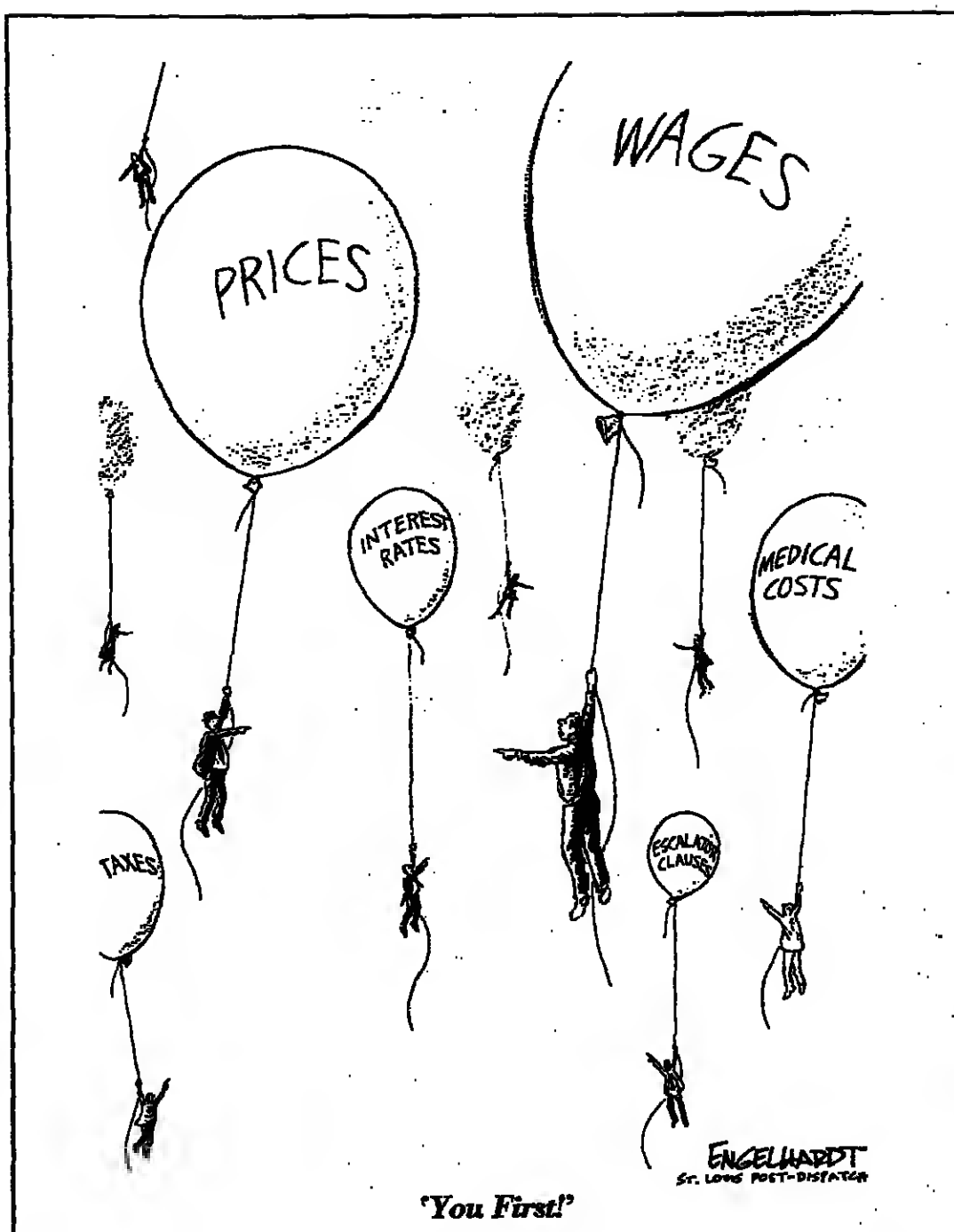
October 9, 1903

LONDON — One of the few to profit from the recent meeting at Sheffield, in which Prime Minister Balfour called for tariff reform, was 28-year-old Winston Churchill, of Boer War fame. Mr. Churchill was at first almost hounded off the platform, but by sheer perseverance compelled the audience to listen to him, and delivered what was termed a "gem" of a speech. The Duke of Devonshire, Lord President of the Council, resigned after Balfour's Sheffield comments, charged with violating his own free trade principles in standing by Mr. Balfour.

Fifty Years Ago

October 9, 1928

ADDIS ABABA, Abyssinia — The new King of Abyssinia, claiming descent from King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, was crowned here today in a scene of barbaric splendor. Before representatives of Great Britain, France and Italy, a \$500,000 jeweled crown was placed on the king, whose full title distinguishes him as the "King of Kings of Ethiopia, the Conquering Lion of Judah and the Elect of God." After his coronation the king put on a feast for his guests, including the entire Abyssinian Army, which is being fed in relays for the next seven days.



A Call for Action on Cambodia

By Chhang Song

WASHINGTON — The continuing slaughter of Cambodians by that country's present regime has so far aroused little concern among U.S. government officials.

The U.S. government, ostensibly devoted to the preservation of human rights — a campaign initiated by President Carter, has largely ignored the wholesale killing going on in my country. Although the president has branded Cambodia "the worst violator of human rights in the world today," Washington has yet to approve the speedy admission of nearly 15,000 Cambodian refugees now in camps in Thailand. And the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations has yet to make a single statement on recent events in Cambodia.

Crimes Ignored

It is a source of great personal pain that, despite occasional congressional resolutions and the remarks of a number of outspoken senators, the crimes being carried out by the Khmer Rouge regime in Cambodia have stirred the U.S. press far less than the trials of several Soviet dissidents.

The bloody border war between Cambodia and Vietnam continues to escalate, claiming lives on both sides, and may explode into an even larger regional conflict, yet international opinion is curiously muted. Indeed, this new Southeast Asian war has not even been the subject of debate in the UN Security Council.

Nevertheless, it is essential that an international consensus be reached if Cambodia is to be saved.

For, unless international sanctions are applied, the present bloodletting seems likely to continue. Pressure must also be brought to bear on Cambodia's chief backer — China — sufficient to convince Peking's leaders that it is in their self-interest to withdraw support from the Khmer Rouge.

Every diplomatic avenue should be quickly and carefully pursued by the U.S. government. Even the extreme solution of direct international military intervention, as Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., recently proposed, should not be ruled out.

At a recent hearing held by a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee, one U.S. Southeast Asia expert opposed such intervention on the grounds that the decentralized structure of the present Cambodian administration precludes direct foreign intervention. This assessment is basically correct but vastly oversimplified, for it ignores the fundamental nature and history of the five-year Cambodian war. With large-scale foreign intervention, the Khmer Rouge leadership might flee into exile and have to revert to guerrilla resistance, forcing the momentary collapse of the present regime and preventing more killings.

But perhaps the most practical and affirmative action immediately open to the U.S. government is to ease the immigration restrictions for thousands of Cambodian refugees now in limbo in other countries.

Such action would relieve, if only a little, the terrible burden now borne by Thailand in caring for ap-

proximately 100,000 Indochinese refugees and in coping with the daily influx of those fleeing the harsh governments of Cambodia and Laos. Their acceptance into the United States would also reaffirm the American commitment to its traditional humanitarian principles, and do much to bolster Carter's sagging human-rights policy.

Many Excluded

The United States has already demonstrated its moral and political responsibilities by admitting tens of thousands of Indochinese refugees. However, many Cambodians continue to be excluded by the government's criteria for admission, which stress pre-existing ties with relatives in the United States and/or affiliation with the government.

If Washington were to act to rectify this situation, it would help relieve the present intolerable condition of the Cambodian people. It is my prayer and hope that the execution of hundreds of thousands of Cambodian citizens by their present rulers will touch the hearts of the representatives of the American people, and will inspire them to examine with compassion and courage the plight of our forgotten people. I urge that present immigration standards be relaxed in favor of those who have managed to escape the worst hell of today's world — the Cambodian people.

Chhang Song, former minister of information of Cambodia, now lives in Arlington, Va. This article was written for the Los Angeles Times.

The Money Chase in Academe

By Daniel S. Greenberg

WASHINGTON — Scarcity economies spawn tipsters who claim to know how to get what is scarce. Federal research grants are scarce. And, increasingly, grantland has developed its own tipster industry, featuring specialists who provide guidance on how to get to the crowded trough of academic finance.

Cynical onlookers chuckle at the spectacle of institutions of higher learning engaging these services. But their thriving existence is evidence of something that should evoke concern, rather than amusement — namely, that academe is financially so anemic and so befuddled by the government's baroque systems for providing it with money that it helplessly turns to grant dowagers for assistance.

The Pitch

Thus, an advertisement in the Chronicle of Higher Education states: "\$26 billion in federal support and everyone wants it. Some institutions are good at finding it — some not so successful. There really is a right way and a wrong way to look."

Another advertisement asks, "Why do some individuals and organizations get grants . . . while others don't?"

In both cases, seekers are invited to improve their chances of joining the chosen by purchasing guidebooks on how to do business with money-granting agencies.

Then there is an organization known as "The Grantsmanship Center" that has produced what is described as a "Respected 7-Step Proposal Writing Guide." There is a Grants Magazine, as well as a book, "Grantsmanship: Money and How to Get It."

The Fund-Raising School, a California outfit that describes itself as "a not-for-profit educational corporation," offers a five-day "basic course in principles and techniques of fund-raising." It lists several big universities among its customers.

Another offshoot of academe's financial distress is a thriving conference circuit on how to sell education. Soon coming up is one titled "Marketing the College and University," the subject matter of which will include "image creation" and "positioning the institution."

Pricing varies for such conferences, with \$200 to \$400 a head not uncommon for a ticket of admission.

Dedicated enrollments have provided a new line of business for academe's advisory industry. Thus, an advertisement asks, "Need Students?" and goes on to offer to "help your institution plan a coordinated results-oriented student recruitment campaign." For those who already have students, there is a firm that sells advice on how to keep them from transferring or dropping out. The industry is so specialized that one firm counsels on how to hang on to minority students, who, for purposes of racial and bank balance, are especially valued recruits these days. Concern about evaporating enrollments is accompanied by concern about evaporating faculty posts; this, of course, also shows up on the conference circuit in various ways, including a powwow that will hold a debate titled "Will Summer Session Directors Be Obsolete in the 21st Century?"

Many universities, not satisfied with what the advisory marketplace has to offer in the search for federal money, maintain offices in Washington to keep close watch on the granting agencies. There are about

a dozen of these academic "embassies," as well as numerous law firms and consulting services that take on individual universities as clients.

Fund-raising from the home base has also become a busy enterprise for universities. At one major institution there is a fund-raiser who "works" a faraway resort and retirement community that caters to the very rich. Unhappily cultivated acquaintances there during the high season, he gently conveys an awareness of the eternal recognition to be had from bankrolling a laboratory wing or a dormitory. If the amounts involved are big enough, the university president himself will arrive to close the deal. However, on the strict scale of donations that has been worked out, lesser-ranking chiefs deal with lesser amounts.

A 'Revolving Door'

Finally, no less than defense and aerospace, academe has developed its own "revolving door" traffic with the big government agencies that provide financing. In a now well-established pattern, middle-rank academics put in time at the National Science Foundation, the National Institutes of Health or the Office of Education, and then return to the campus, sometimes as deans or presidents. Scholarship merit is not to be doubted as an element in their professional ascent, but then neither is the value of their newly acquired knowledge of Washington's money mills.

It would be agreeable to conclude that academe's desperate search for money has no ill effects on academic content and values. But, of course, it does. Surely there must be a better way to provide for the care and feeding of our universities.

Familiar Reactions

Little for Moscow To Do in Mideast

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — It took the Kremlin no fewer than seven days, in November of last year, to denounce President Sadat's voyage to Jerusalem. The Brezhnev clan let another seven days lapse last month before attacking the Camp David agreements.

One can wonder what the Soviet leaders have been doing all year in the Kremlin, so much alike were the tone and declarations of last year and this.

For the news agency Tass and for Radio Moscow, the trip to Jerusalem and the Camp David accords were both "a plot against the Arab people" and "treason by Sadat." For Leonid Brezhnev and his foreign minister, Andrei Gromyko, both events were "capitulation in the face of the aggressor" and "separatist bargaining."

More Somber

The more somber reactions also were similar. For Pravda last year and last month, Moscow "will not remain indifferent" to the evolution of the situation in the Middle East, where, according to Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Gromyko, that "situation today is even more explosive than before," that is before both Mr. Sadat's trip to Jerusalem and the Camp David meeting.

There are several reasons for this feverish agitation, not the least of which is that the Camp David agreements sharply reduced the chances of the Soviet Union's returning to the Middle East in force.

The last attempt to resume the Geneva conference — the only venue accessible to Moscow — which came in the form of a U.S.-Soviet declaration just one year ago, withered before President Sadat's travels to Jerusalem.

And now the Soviet Union, which has no diplomatic relations with Israel and practically none left with Egypt, is in no position to undertake a diplomatic offensive. Furthermore, Moscow was not the last to take note of the fact that Jordan and Saudi Arabia did not cut off all ties with Egypt and that these countries' objections to the accords amounted to a rejection that could be swayed. The Kremlin knows that Amman and Riyadh tactically could have reacted in no other way, for the moment.

Saudi Arabia was the fourth partner (invisible, yet powerful) at Camp David, and Moscow knows that too. Saudi influence will weigh heavily on King Hussein — one of the pillars on which the Camp David agreements were built — and the Saudis have little taste for a Soviet presence or Soviet policies in the Middle East.

Riyadh's Interests

Mr. Brezhnev and his friends know about where this Arab superpower stands; Riyadh cannot but have come to the conclusion that its interests are more threatened by what is occurring now in Iran and Lebanon (following the recent events in Afghanistan and Ethiopia) than by what is going to happen tomorrow in the Sinai or the West Bank of the Jordan River. The Saudis may well be feeling that now is the time to bring a little stability back to the Middle East.

All this makes the resumption of a meeting in Geneva an ever more remote possibility. Some evidence of this may be seen in Mr. Gromyko's recent trip to the United States. He arrived in New York Sept. 13 to meet Secretary of State Cyrus Vance before the opening of the United Nations session to continue discussions on a SALT treaty. And Mr. Gromyko had to wait two weeks to see Mr. Vance, because the secretary of state was busy with instant diplomacy in the Middle East.

The cool reaction of various Eastern European diplomats to the declaration of Marshall Schuchman, an adviser to Mr. Vance — about finding a role for the Soviet Union in any Middle East peace agreement — was, therefore, not unexpected.

To suggest anything of the sort after the fait accompli at Camp David, one of them confided recently, "can be only irony or insolence."

Romania Cautious

The Soviet Union may further find that the results of the Camp David meeting complicated even more the delicate relations within the Communist world. The moderate Chinese reaction to the agreements was to be expected, but the commentary of Tanjiao, the Yugoslav news agency, which said that the meeting had established "a very solid base toward a definitive solution for the conflict in the Middle East" was very significant indeed.

Belgrade later amended that first reaction, but Romania, a member

of the Warsaw Pact, also displayed a cautious attitude. Scintia, the organ of the Romanian Communist Party, declared that what was needed was an overall solution for the Middle East, but it added that the Camp David agreements were a good basis from which to start.

It is interesting to note that the first reactions to the agreements from Eastern Europe — broadcast before Moscow's opinion was made known — were remarkably calm.

Sources in Poland recalled that during the recent visit of an Israeli delegation to Warsaw in April, the subject was brought up of an eventual resumption of relations with Poland, inasmuch as this was an indispensable step toward normalization of relations with American Jews. And American Jews are vital for Polish interests in the United States.

The Poles told the Israelis at the time that the resumption of Polish relations with Israel could take place only if an event of the "first magnitude" would set off a move toward leading to peace in the Middle East. A peace treaty between Egypt and Israel would seem to be that very type of event of the first magnitude that could incite Warsaw — for once — to take an initiative that would best serve its interests even without the approval of Moscow.

And under these circumstances there is little that the Kremlin can do. Moscow could increase its delivery of arms to Syria, but this would be inciting the Syrians to go to war against Israel. And there is nothing less certain than the desire of Syria to embark upon a hopeless adventure.

Moscow could also help the Palestinians increase their terrorism against Israel. But the Kremlin knows that terrorism is a double-edged sword that can snail without warning at the most unsuspecting target.

Moscow, therefore, does not have an effective method of blocking the Camp David agreements. A series of small moves would have no effect and a major tactic could threaten the current international détente.

Thus, the Kremlin is now re-linking and re-examining its Middle East policy.

This is all the more an urgent task for Moscow because the Camp David meeting was a personal success for President Carter, who lost much of the momentum of his in this way received much of his credit. In addition, the move in this way is an important domestic innovation for the West because for the first time it was able to hold talks for which a scenario had not been written in advance and at which secrets were perfectly well kept.

All of this at a time when a Brezhnev-Carter summit meeting slowly but surely being prepared. And although he still has many trump cards in his Mideast game, Mr. Brezhnev would be forced to go to a meeting with Mr. Carter a much weaker position than he is ever known.

'Never In-Between'

"A Communist leader," it was said in Moscow after Mr. Brezhnev's woful and sickly appearance in Bonn earlier this year, "can show himself alive or dead but never in an in-between state. For the Kremlin, it was at Camp David that Mr. Carter for the first time emerged from that in-between state."

Mr. Carter is expected to Egypt next month for two reasons: to be present at the signing of a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel, and to celebrate the first anniversary of Mr. Sadat's voyage to Jerusalem. At that time, the president may well hold a prayer meeting with Mr. Sadat and Prime Minister Menachem Begin on Mount Sinai, where the Egyptian leader promised to build a church, mosque and a synagogue.

"The vision of Carter, Sadat, Begin praying together is not a pretty one for us," a Communist journalist said in private recent "for if the leaders in Moscow don't believe in God, they fully understand the power of symbols."

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- Determination of the bondholders' representatives' capacities and of the indemnities given to the permanent representatives.

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The Board of Directors.

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1. What is the purpose of the study?
The purpose of the study is to determine the effect of the use of a computer program on the learning of the English language.

2. What is the research question?
The research question is: "What is the effect of the use of a computer program on the learning of the English language?"

3. What is the hypothesis?
The hypothesis is: "The use of a computer program will have a positive effect on the learning of the English language."

4. What is the independent variable?
The independent variable is the use of a computer program.

5. What is the dependent variable?
The dependent variable is the learning of the English language.

6. What is the control group?
The control group is the group of students who did not use the computer program.

7. What is the experimental group?
The experimental group is the group of students who used the computer program.

8. What is the data collection method?
The data collection method is a pre-test and post-test design.

9. What is the data analysis method?
The data analysis method is a t-test.

10. What is the conclusion?
The conclusion is that the use of a computer program has a positive effect on the learning of the English language.

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able on land for many industrial applications.
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NEW ISSUE

September, 1978

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15,000,000,000 Japanese Yen
ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

5 $\frac{3}{4}$ % Japanese Yen Bonds of 1978, due 1 September 1988

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Ultrasonic boom.

Without ultrasonic waves dolphins would be rather lonely and lost. That's because they use these sound waves as a means of conversing with one another, and of detecting obstacles and direction underwater like sonar. The resulting high-pitched beep adds an extra dimension to the existence of these mammals.

Funnily enough, these same waves have added an extra dimension to our existence, too, since we at TDK took our cue from the dolphins. While we were looking around for new ideas many years ago, we saw that piezoelectric materials capable of generating ultrasonic waves would

be every bit as valuable on land for us as they are under the water for the dolphins.

Fortunately, as a specialist manufacturer of magnetic materials, we had most of the facilities and know-how required for an advance into this exciting new field and our engineers were soon busy making ultrasonic waves work in a whole host of products.

Today, piezoelectric materials have become an integral part of our lives. You can find them in burglar alarms, pocket pagers, TV remote control units, electronic buzzers, igniters for cigarette lighters and

many industrial applications.

So although dolphins may have been our original inspiration, we have helped take ultrasonic waves far beyond the original communication and sonar applications. And their potential leaves the door wide open to further innovation, too.

We like to think that our piezoelectric materials have touched off a boom. An ultrasonic boom.

TDK

TDK ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.
13-1, Nihonbashi 1-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103, Japan

S	Bonds	Last Price	S	Bonds	Last Price	S	Bonds	Last Price	S	Bonds	Last Price
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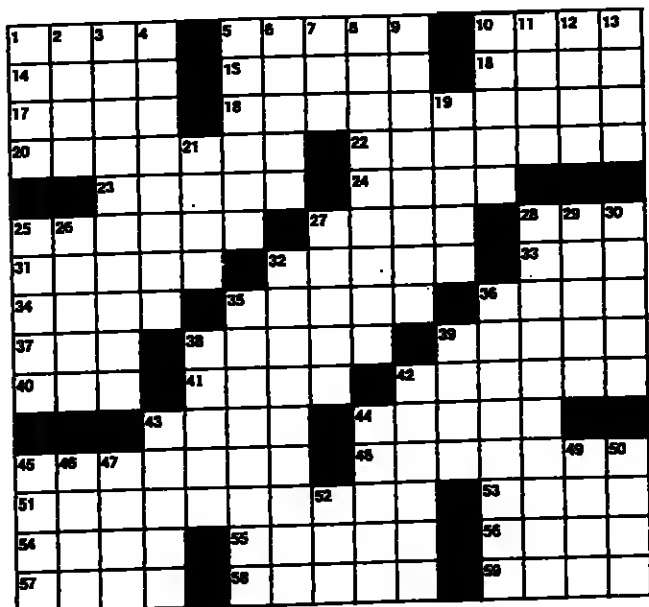
Senate Adopts 2 Tax Relief Measures

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CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

- 1 Junior's ammo
5 Herring
10 Remainder
14 Run — (go with)
15 Wipe out
16 Dies — (days of wrath)
17 Withered
18 Something of unknown value
20 Bobby socks
22 Rivals to whom one always loses
24 Make obscure
25 " — Old
26 Cowhand
27 Radio noise
28 Kyo clout
29 Poison
30 Use gray matter
31 Wedding-report word
32 Pitch
33 — Institute, in Brooklyn
34 Conflicts
35 Dutch town
36 Old
38 Interruption
40 Verdi's "La Forza

DOWN

- 11 Capid
12 Benefit
13 Golf equipment
14 "And the Lord set — upon Cain"
21 Emend
22 Timetable: Abbr.
23 Hostery shade
24 Chicago airport
25 "Baloney!"
26 Ogen Nash's forte
27 Synophants' responses
28 Bridal outfit
29 Conspirator's activity
30 Alarms or omens
31 Understand
32 Raccoons' cousins
33 Subway fare
34 Metric weights
35 " — two peas in —"
36 Arena in Detroit
37 Boast
38 Weight deduction
39 Arrest
40 Farm tool

Mutual Funds

Class Prices October 4, 1978

Bid Ask

Bid Ask

Bid Ask

Bid Ask

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PEANUTS

WHO'S THE KID WITH THE BLANKET?

THAT'S LINUS... HE'S MY SWEET BABBOO...

I'M NOT YOUR SWEET BABBOO!!

HE IS, BUT HE ISN'T, BUT HE IS!

URS... ANYBODY HOME?

NANG

YEEESS?

WHO'S THAT?

HE'S THE FOOD INSPECTOR

WAS ANYTHING WRONG?

JUST THE CHEF'S HAT

SARGE, I THINK BEETLE HAS AMNESIA!

OH HE'S GOING TO PULL THAT ONE AGAIN, EH?

I'M ALMOST DONE WITH THIS DITCH, SERGEANT. WHAT DO YOU WANT ME TO DO NEXT?

MEDIC!

I'M SICK OF YOUR SHOWN ME UP!

CAN'T I EVEN LOOK AT SOMEBODY ELSE?

IT'S YOUR MANNERS I'M ON ABOUT!

FURTIN' WITH A WOMAN WHO WAS STANDIN' WHILE YOU WERE SITTIN'!

WE WOULD LIKE A ROOM FOR THE NIGHT

DO YOU HAVE PROOF OF MARRIAGE?

LET ME HANDLE THIS!

IS THAT ENOUGH?

DO YOU HAVE DR. CARSON'S CHART? IT'S IN THE RACK!

DR. CARVELL TOOK IT WITH HIM WHEN HE WENT TO SEE HER!

THAT WAS ABOUT AN HOUR AGO, WASN'T IT?

THAT'S RIGHT!

CAPT. SLASH MAKES SOME DISCOVERIES.

SHE'S BALANCED ON THE EDGE OF THAT TRENCH, MEBBE THAT'S WHY KIRBY WENT FOR MORE GEAR...

FINDERS KEEPERS, I ALWAYS SAY, ESPECIALLY WHEN YOU'RE FINDING...

FINN GONE, MR. TRAPP. SO LET HIM DIVE. IT'S HIS OCEAN.

MAYBE HE'D LIKE TO SAMPLE THE CAPTAIN.

MAYBE HE'D LIKE TO SAMPLE THE CAPTAIN.

MAYBE HE'D LIKE TO SAMPLE THE CAPTAIN.

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BOOKS

BLACK ANGUS

By Newton Thornburg. Little, Brown. 243 pp. \$8.95.

Reviewed by Anarole Broyard

"Black Angus" is a lesson in how much juice a good writer can squeeze out of a run of bad ideas. While the plot of this novel fairly reeks of stale characters and situations, Newton Thornburg is talented enough to return us more often than not, to the original sources of his clichés, the deeply human impulses that made these actions and sentiments appealing enough to become common.

The principal theme of "Black Angus" is already clearly archetypal. Though Robert Blanchard and his wife, Susan, are both gallantly employed in a St. Louis advertising agency, they feel that their way of life is no better than a kind of dying. When Robert unexpectedly inherits a moderate sum of money, they buy a cattle ranch in the Ozarks and move there with their small son, Whit, and Robert's brain-damaged brother, Tommy.

This is almost as naive as a child running away from home, or an adult trying to run away from himself. The assumption implicit in the Blanchards' move is that peace is absence, or space. Nature is once again treated as a nostrum, or last resort. Like primitives, the Blanchards are going to plaster mud over their wounds.

As "Black Angus" opens, the price of cattle has just hit bottom. After four years of backbreaking labor, Blanchard is facing bankruptcy. Yet he still believes in the ranch. "It has given him back his manhood," he says, and this makes one wonder what his manhood depends on. Judging by his description, it seems to need the adrenaline-like stimulus of struggling for survival. Survival is an intensification of the advertising agency deadline.

Excessive Machismo
To fighting for survival, Blanchard sounds like a compulsive gambler who plays for high stakes, who violates the old adage, "Never bet your life." There is something obscurely and excessively macho here. Though Blanchard loves his wife, he expects Susan to put up with a life of Tupperware parties, beehive hairdos and grim church-going. This and an exhausted and defeated husband. That's asking a lot.

What's more, their son, Whit, suffers from asthma in the Ozarks, and has to stay in the house most of the time. The only member of the family who prospers on the ranch is Tommy, the 30-year-old brain-damaged brother. He plays with his Matchbox trucks and pretends to help Blanchard with his chores.

There is nothing wrong with brain-damaged brothers in fiction so long as they are not turned into

an occasion for apostrophes. Unfortunately, Tommy is. We read that he is "the best of them all, the most steadfast, the purest in heart."

This is sheer, unmitigated sentimentality, for by definition, brain damage begs all these questions. Susan might have been quite a good character if only she had some lines. When she does get a rare chance to speak, she tells Blanchard that she is frivolous and pathetic, but she loves him anyway. It takes character to love Blanchard, for, on top of his frivolous pathos, he is unfaithful to Susan with a barmaid named Ronda.

Heart of Gold
Ronda, believe it or not, is demi-whore with a heart of gold. She turned out that way because, a long as she can remember, her vicious half-brother has been sexually abusing her. Yet it is a tribute to Ronda's moral fiber, her bearing under adversity, that she too is an appealing and well-realized character. And Blanchard's need for her is, as his wife says of him, genuinely pathetic, even if it is frivolous.

Shea, an old friend of Blanchard's from his advertising days, weighs 300 pounds and he is indeed a very heavy character. One of those ubiquitous, compulsive mockers who haunt modern novels, he is an entire Greek chorus all rolled up in one. If Blanchard is Hamlet, Shea is a Falstaff. Describing his own life as "a series of reprieves," Shea does his best to subvert Blanchard's simplistic moral heroism.

Thornburg's two previous novels received very good reviews, and he probably earned them. "Black Angus" is received, and it will probably deserve that too. Still, there is a cent tracking across most of the pages of "Black Angus," and writing good novel is harder than herding cattle.

Anarole Broyard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

Surgeons Sew 7 Fingers Back On U.S. Man

SEATTLE, Oct. 8 (UPI) — George Selvy lost eight of his fingers in an industrial accident but two surgeons have sewed back seven of them, and the say that Mr. Selvy will have useful hands again soon.

Mr. Selvy lost all his fingers except his thumbs on Sept. 17, an accident while working a punch press. He was taken to hospital and his severed fingers were retrieved in a container full of ice.

Dr. Edward Almquist and Dr. J.T. Sack worked for 10 hours to sew the fingers back. Only the little finger on Mr. Selvy's left hand was too mutilated to be restored, Dr. Almquist said.

Dr. Almquist said the stored fingers will have some loss of sensation and flexibility, but they will be usable.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

R7; 52 P-B4, R-QN1 denies Karpov any defense to 33... R-N1 and the promotion of one of the passed pawns. To this position, variation and in the previous one, it is clear that the Black king cannot handle the Black passed pawns, but Korchnoi's king stop, the White pawns dead in the tracks.

Karpov's 47 R-K2 created a ugly threat of 48 P-Q6ch, R-K2, P-K2, winning a rook. For killed the Korchnoi's 47... R-P4, which Karpov refused to fall into the trap 49... R-P7: 50 R-K7ch, R-B3; 51 R-1 to K6ch, K-N4; 52 R-KN7, with a mating net.

Karpov attempted to check the Black king occupied with checks, both his rooks, but after 61... N1, he had exhausted his resources and had to resign. For example: R-B1, P-N7; 63 R-KB6, P-R7; R-N5; R-QR2; 65 R-KB6, P-R7; R-KR1, P-N8Q; 67 R-R8ch, K-N6; R-B7ch, K-R3; 69 R-R6ch, N3 ends all annoyances.

Had Karpov accepted the pawn sacrifice with 43 P-P, there would have followed 43... R-R4, R-R7ch; 45 K-K3, R-P4, P-B6, R-QB7; 47 R-Q7ch, R-K3; 48 R-N7, R-P4; 49 R-NP, R-K3; 50 P-B4, P-R6; 51 P-N1, P-R7; 52 R-QR1, P-N4; 53 P-P, K-P4, and after 54... R-R6ch and 55... K-B5, Karpov would have won both the White king's side pawns for an easy decision.

Accordingly the champion tried to make use of his center pawns with 43 P-Q5, but after 43... R-N7ch, he had to give up his queen rook pawn because the alternative 44 R to Q2, R-R6ch; 45 R-P, P-N5; 46 K-R3, P-B5; 47 K-Q4, R-QB1; 48 R-QB2, P-N6; 49 P-P, R-P4; 50 R-B1 (or 50 R-QN2, P-B6), P-N7; 51 R-QN1, P-B6 allows Korchnoi to force a queen.

On Korchnoi's 46... R-R6, it would have been a good idea to break up the solid file of the Black queen's side pawns by 47 R-R4, P-R6, since 48 P-P, P-B5; 49 K-B4, P-B6; 50 K-K4, P-B7; 51 R-QB1, P-

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JUMBLE.

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

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by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

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WOALG

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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UPBRAL

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Yankees and Dodgers Win Pennants in Four Games

Home Runs Down Royals, 2-1

Phillies Bow Out On Dropped Liner

By Thomas Boswell

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 8 (AP) — In Philadelphia, they say that two-thirds of the earth's surface is covered by water and the other third is covered by Gary Maddox.

Yesterday, the fleet and graceful Philadelphia Phillies center fielder wished that he could hide at the bottom of the deepest ocean. Considered by many to be the best flycatcher in baseball, Maddox dropped a waist-high line drive in the 10th inning yesterday and the Los Angeles Dodgers went on to beat the Phillies, 4-3, and win the National League pennant, three games to one.

Some baseball games are won. This fourth playoff game was lost.

Home Run Duel

For nine innings, the two teams engaged in a 3-3 home-run duel — Ron Cey and Steve Garvey of the Dodgers clouting 450-foot base-emphy blasts, while Greg Luzinski and Bake McBride accounted for all the Phillies runs with homers.

With two out in the Dodger 10th, it seemed this war might last all night, with Terry Forster of the Dodgers and Tug McGraw of the Phillies locked in a relief-pitching struggle.

Then McGraw got overly conservative. "I thought of the way they beat us with homers in the playoffs last year," he said. "I swore I wouldn't let it happen again."

So McGraw pitched around Cey, the man with the home run bat and the tiny strike zone, walking him on four pitches. "I'll second-guess myself for that all my life," said McGraw.

A Perfect Day

The next batter, Dusty Baker, had already gone four for four. "I thought about Jim Gilliam, our coach who is in the hospital [with a massive cerebral hemorrhage]. I thought about all the things the Devil [Gilliam's nickname] used to preach to me about in my hitting. I remembered 'em all today."

Baker lashed a liner to center just as vicious as his previous three singles and a double, but directly at Maddox.

He glided in, gloved the ball easily — and dropped it.

As the ball lay in the grass of Chavez Ravine, it seemed the Phillies were doomed once more. Since 1900, they have never won more than one game in any October playoff or World Series.

"The ball was right in my glove," said Maddox afterward. "Any kind of decision was just how to hold my glove when I caught it. It was not a tough play, just a routine line drive... a line drive that cost us a chance at being world champions."

Singles Hitter

The Dodgers, the entire crowd of 55,124, sensed the kill, although there were two outs and the next batter, Bill Russell, is a singles hitter.

"I fought it off, just dumped it into center field," Russell said with a grin after his single to center field. "My hands were over my head cheering before I got out of the batter's box."

Maddox sped in, trying for a perfect short-hop-and-peg play. He missed that, too.

"If there had been a play at the plate, I might not have gotten up," said the always serious Cey, who also doubled and scored the first Dodger run on a Baker single in the second. "I was oblivious to everything in the world except touching home plate."

Manager Triumphant

In their glee, the Dodgers acted like children, old Hollywood stars. "I wanna hug my Penguin," belted manager Tom Lasorda, seeking Cey in the bedlam. "We're in the Fall Classic and we're gonna win it this time."

Garvey, who set a bushel of playoff records with his single and homer and who won the playoff most-valuable player award hands down, sat quietly, almost bemused, watching the revelry. "I try to stay calm," he said.

By day's end, Garvey owned the record books. Most runs (6); most extra-base hits (6); most total bases (22); most home runs (4), tied with Bob Robertson of Pittsburgh.

For a playoff career (three playoffs), Garvey also now holds the marks for most homers (6), in 28 career games in playoffs, World Series and All-Star games (109 at bats), Garvey has hit .394 and slugged .752.

What Could They Say?

The Phillies, so often disappointed, so often maligned, walked off the field in near shock. Luzinski and Mike Schmidt passed shoulder to shoulder by the trudging Maddox and never said a word to him. "I have no idea what the atmosphere was like in our clubhouse," said the shattered McGraw. "I didn't see it. I'll look back on it as a fog, a 10-minute period in my life that I missed."

"What I thought when Gary dropped the ball is something for me to know and no one else ever to know."

Carlton a Bright Spot

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 8 (AP) — Left-hander Steve Carlton complemented his pitching with a homer and four runs batted in to give the Phillies an 9-4 victory over the Dodgers Friday night.

Carlton's homer in the second inning, with two teammates aboard, cleared the right-center field fence at the 385-foot mark. He drove in another run in the sixth with a single, sending his rival pitcher, Don Sutton, to the showers with his first loss in postseason competition. Sutton, who was 15-11 during the regular season, had lost a game in three previous appearances in National League championship play, two World Series games and one All-Star Game.

The Phillies, down 2-0 in games played, struck fast in the second inning with two out.

Schmidt doubled and after Tim Lincecum walked, Ted Sizemore blooped a single to drive in the first run of the game. With a count of no balls and one strike, Carlton hit his first homer of the year to give his team a 4-0 lead.

The southpaw, who has been bothered by inflammation of the bursar sac in his throwing shoulder since August, had trouble with the Dodgers in both the second and third innings.

Russell doubled home a run in the second and another would have scored if a fan in the left-field corner hadn't reached out and grabbed the ball, making it a ground-rule double and holding at third base Baker, who had started at first.

The Dodgers pulled within a run in the third as Garvey doubled in a run and scored on Cey's single. After that Carlton settled down and Philadelphia wrapped up the game with three unearned runs in the sixth.

With two out, McGraw was safe on Davey Lopes' error at second. Sizemore beat out a bunt and Carlton singled to right. McGraw scored on the hit and Sizemore went around third and scored on right-fielder Reggie Smith's throwing error, with Carlton winding up at third.

Pinch-hitter Jerry Martin doubled the pitcher home to make it 7-3.

Singles by Maddox and Luzinski plus a sacrifice and an infield out gave Philadelphia another run in the seventh.

Line Scores

(Best-of-Five)

Game	Team	Score
First Game	Los Angeles	9-4
Second Game	Los Angeles	9-4
Third Game	Los Angeles	9-4
Fourth Game	Los Angeles	9-4

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